

# THE FLAT HAT

Vol. XI

COLLEGE OF WILLIAM AND MARY IN WILLIAMSBURG IN VIRGINIA, OCTOBER 28, 1921.

No. 4

## Text of Chandler's Installation Address

The College of William and Mary stands as a landmark in the history of higher education in America.

The contributions to education and statesmanship made by this ancient seat of learning have been presented so ably to the public through many publications of my distinguished predecessor, Dr. Lyon G. Tyler, that on this occasion as much as I might wish so to do, I shall not discuss in any detail the history of this institution. I would not have you think, however, that I am not proud of the fact that this college had its beginning in the action of London Company in 1618, when it ordered the establishment of a university at Henricopolis; that the first American Legislative Assembly of 1619 petitioned the London Company to hasten the work; that in spite of the destruction by the Indian Massacre of 1622, of the college property and those engaged in its construction, the colonists kept alive an interest in higher education and in 1660 Governor Berkeley and others subscribed to a college fund; that finally fifteen years after Bacon's Rebellion, that noble man, Dr. James Blair, commissary of the Bishop of London, with the sanction of the clergy and the Virginia Assembly, by his determination se-

(Continued on Page 8)

## CHANDLER INSTALLED AS PRESIDENT; HARDING MAKES THE PRINCIPAL ADDRESS

**A DISTINGUISHED GROUP OF AMERICANS SEES DR. CHANDLER FORMALLY TAKE OFFICE AS PRESIDENT.—BOTH CHANDLER AND HARDING MAKE TIMELY ADDRESSES.**

Dr. J. A. C. Chandler, elected President of the College of William and Mary in 1919, was formally installed as president of the college on October 19, in the presence of a distinguished gathering, including President and Mrs. Harding, members of the cabinet, congressmen, senators, college presidents, and delegates from learned societies, patriotic bodies and educational institutions.

The installation ceremonies began at 11 o'clock, immediately after the arrival of President Harding and the presidential party from Yorktown, where the nation's chief executive delivered an address at the base of the monument, on the 140th anniversary of the surrender of Cornwallis.

The President and his party reached Williamsburg from Lee Hall on the special train of President W. J. Harahan, of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad. At the station they were met by twenty-five automobiles and conveyed to the college entrance, where they were welcomed by Dr. Chandler. From the gate the Presi-

dent walked to the President's House and was greeted by the student body with two rousing yells.

After donning academic robes, the President went to Jefferson Hall, and the academic procession began, led by the senior class, and followed by the faculty, visiting school boards, alumni, Board of Visitors, delegates, Dr. Chandler and Dr. Tyler, President Emeritus, Governor Davis, and President Harding. In returning after the installation exercises the party marched in reverse formation, led by the President of the United States, and Governor Davis.

The installation exercises were staged on the colorful stand in the rear of the Main Building, before an audience of well over two thousand persons, gathered here from all over the country.

Governor Davis presided over the installation ceremonies, and Dr. Dillard introduced Dr. Chandler to the audience. The oath of office, one that has been used since 1837, was ad-

(Continued on Page 15)

## Text of Harding's Address Last Wednesday

Members of the Faculty, friends of William and Mary College, my countrymen all:

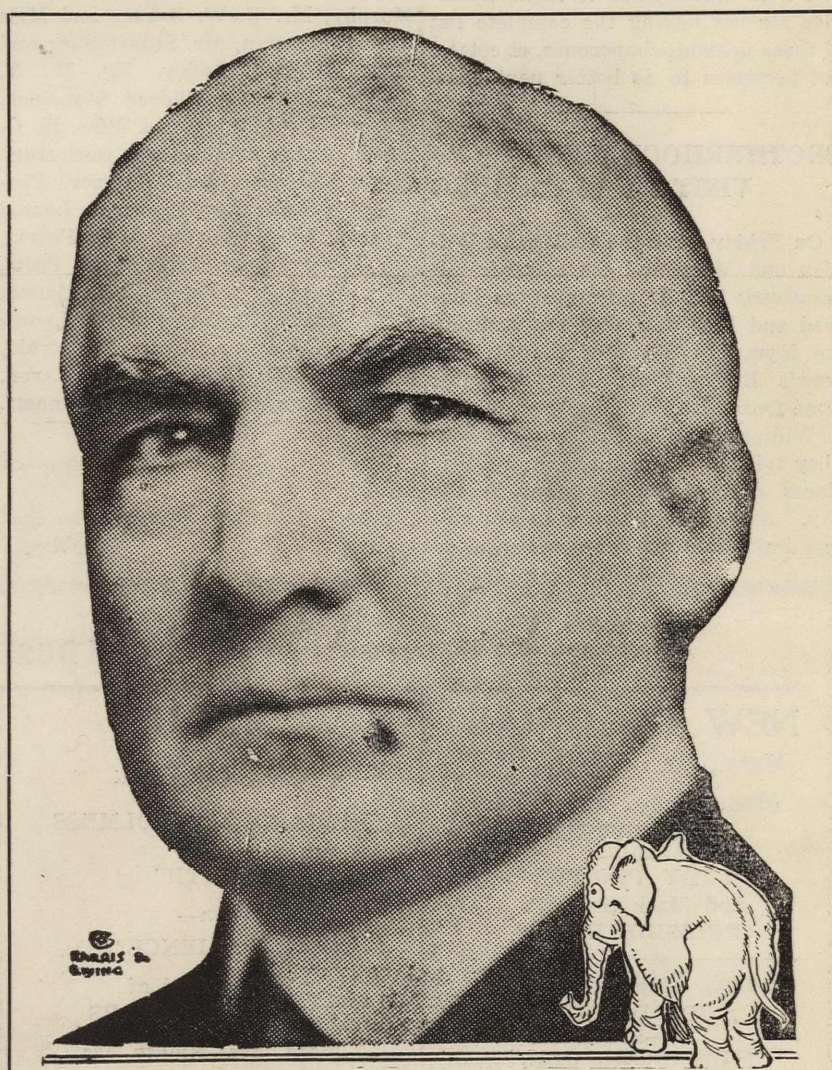
It is good to stand at this educational shrine, in the atmosphere of the Old Dominion, catching the spirit of early America, and sensing the early purpose to give the educational impulse to American accomplishment. Perhaps I feel the partiality of an Ohioan for the mother colony, since we do not forget that Ohio and the sisterhood of States wrought out of the Northwest territory were Virginia's magnificent gift to the Union. It was our fortune in Ohio, more than a century ago, to erect a State through the blend of New Englanders, Pennsylvanians, and Virginians, and the succeeding generations have watched the westward march of the Star of Empire until we join today in the glories and achievements of the great Republic—our common country.

I like to speak of it now, because I know the very soul of our common pride in America. We grew sectional once, but we of North and South alike made such a sacrificial offering of good American blood on the soil of Virginia that concord sprang up from the seeds planted a century and a half ago, and the bloom is that of grate-

(Continued on Page 5)



Dr. Julian Alvin Carroll Chandler, Ph.D., LL.D., elected President of William and Mary College, 1919, formally installed October 19, 1921



Warren Gamaliel Harding, LL.D., elected President of the United States, November, 1920, inaugurated March 4, 1921



## Opening Dances Were Successful

On last Thursday night Wiedemeyer's Saxophone Orchestra started things moving for the opening dances held on the 20th and 21st in Jefferson Hall. Many of the students and alumni have remarked that they were the finest dances ever held at William and Mary.

The new gymnasium for girls was splendidly decorated for President Harding's visit and the decorations remained intact for the dances.

These were the first dances to be held in the new gymnasium and many thought the floor space would be too small, but there was little difficulty in getting a number eleven or twelve in and around. The chaperones were seated in the balcony overlooking the floor, while spectators lined the railing and other available points of view.

On the first night after the seventh dance, the Monogram men danced their figure, which is always an attractive event. On the second night the alumni present formed a figure. Both figures were led by Vernon M. Geddy.

The ever-present keen rivalry between the ribbon societies in college was evinced by each group segregating and giving their particular yell. They should all consolidate and give their yells in one, such as this:

S. O. S., B. I. C.  
N. N. O., and T. N. T.

They are the ones that wake you up early in the morning. It certainly is a good thing that the windows have screens in them.

From beginning to end the dances were considered a success. The orchestra was snappy and full of "pep." The Flat Hat wishes to make apologies for not having the complete list of those present, chaperones, et cetera, but promises to do better next time.

## BROTHERHOOD MEN VISIT WILLIAMSBURG

On Friday 14th, the College of William and Mary and the city of Williamsburg had as guests seven hundred and fifty delegates representing the laymen workers of the St. Andrew's Brotherhood. The delegates came from historic Jamestown in cars to Williamsburg on Friday afternoon. They visited the college and other places of historical interest in the city. After taking lunch in the college dining hall, the delegates repaired

to Bruton Parish Church, the oldest church in America in continued use, where they had several addresses on the ancient town of Williamsburg, the College of William and Mary, and Bruton Church. Rev. A. R. Goodwin, former rector of Bruton Church, delivered the "College Memorial Address." This address was followed by Rev. E. Ruffin Jones, present rector of Bruton Church, on the history of Bruton Church. After the worship in the church, the party entrained for Norfolk where the Annual Convention of St. Andrew Brotherhood was held during that week.

## Students Enjoyed Monticello Dance

William and Mary certainly did shine in Norfolk after the Indian victory over Wake Forest. They were all over Norfolk and the seventh floor of the Monticello Hotel. The ballroom looked like the campus between "Jeff" Hall and Brafferton on an Indian summer Sunday night when a fellow hasn't enough money "in change" to go to church with his girl. Besides picking up most of the dances, stray and otherwise, the William and Mary alumni and students gave the "trio" for "Team, Indians, Team," which was received very nicely. The dance was a very enjoyable affair and the conduct of students was strictly according to Hoyle.

Among those present were: Mr. A. P. S. Robinson with Miss Katherine Frazer, Mr. William Christian with Miss Margaret Tuthill, Mr. J. C. Phillips with Miss S. M. Jacob, Mr. Lionel Levvy and Miss Gladys O'Neill, Mr. R. C. Harper and Miss Ruth Scott, Mr. Whitten Hastings and Miss Inez Murphy, Mr. E. W. Brauer and Miss Arline Foreman, Mr. Stuart Sorg and Miss Caroline Rolley, Mr. W. T. Burch and Miss Mildred Morecock, Mr. J. H. Chalkley and Miss H. O. Smith. Other notables who were stags were: Messrs. Floyd Sumner, Professor McLeod, Guy Brownlee, Lennie Warren, Lloyd Warren, J. O. Faison, Jr., Joyce Levvy, Edward S. Pratt, F. R. White, S. C. Peters, R. L. Hanna, S. H. Jones, Professor J. C. Lyons, Lucius Cooper, Geo. Fitzgerald, Channing M. Hall, Aubrey Aaron, Ernest Dietz, and Mr. A. G. Bennett.

First Cannibal: "I have a stomach ache."

Second Cannibal: "It must be that undergraduate."  
—Goblin.

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BEBE DANIELS

—In—

"THE SPEED GIRL"

and CLYDE COOK In

"THE TOREADOR"

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—In—

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A First National

Tuesday Only

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"THE FOOLISH AGE"

Coming Wednesday

"INSIDE THE CUP"

And Fox Sunshine Comedy



## DR. CHANDLER EIGHTEENTH MAN TO BE PRESIDENT W. & M. COLLEGE

ALL OF THEM HAVE AIDED IN KEEPING KINDLED THE  
OLD TRADITIONS OF THE GLORIOUS  
OLD COLLEGE

Since the days of its first president, the Rev. James Blair, eighteen men have occupied the chair of President of the College of William and Mary, in Virginia. Dr. J. A. C. Chandler, the new president, at whose installation on October 19, President Warren G. Harding delivered the principal speech, is the latest of a long line of distinguished men who have presided over the ancient institution.

Through a long period marked by wars which left their devastating marks upon her buildings, these men kept alive the flame of culture which the college's founder, Blair, first lighted in the South in 1693—the year of the college's establishment.

James Blair, a Scotch-bred clergyman who was Commissary of the Colony of Virginia, went to London in 1692 to raise funds for the establishment of the South's first college, and to secure royal sanction for the project. He came back successful, the charter from King William and Queen Mary under his arm and enough funds assured to establish the institution. A small part of the money, it is of interest to note, was donated by several pirates whose pardon Blair obtained when in London. He also brought the right to the annual income from the estate of Robert Boyle, a famous chemist, a condition of the gift being that William and Mary should allot a part of its revenue yearly from this source to Harvard College, its sister in the North, and a New England gospel society.

Blair was an able executive; under his administration the college prospered for fifty years. Although its buildings were burned in 1705, the work of the college continued, and new buildings were completed in 1711, upon the old walls. The Brafferton building, for the education of the Indian youth of the Colony, was completed in 1723. A wing was added to the south end of the main building for a chapel in 1732, and the foundations for the President's House were laid at the same time.

When Dr. Blair died in 1743, Dr.

William Dawson, professor of Moral Philosophy, succeeded him as president. During President Dawson's administration George Washington received his appointment from the college as surveyor for Fairfax County. In 1750 the Flat Hat Club was established, being the first college club of which there is any record. Thomas Jefferson was included among its members. William Smith, the historian of Virginia, succeeded Dawson as president in 1752.

Through a checkered career, as full of strife as of usefulness, the college, with a faculty of seven, was now training men for the important struggle that was to come. During this period the presidents were Rev. Thomas Dawson, 1755-61; Rev. William Yates, 1761-64; Rev. James Horrocks, 1764-71; and Rev. John Camm, 1771-77. During Camm's administration, Lord Botetourt in 1771 donated a number of medals to the college, which were the first to be awarded in America a collegiate prizes. On December 5, 1776, the famous Phi Beta Kappa Society was founded by students of the college.

In 1777 Rev. James Madison was elected president, and under his energetic management the college entered upon a new era. At this time Thomas Jefferson became a member of the Board of Trustees of the college, and put into operation many of his educational ideas. The college was changed to a university, being the first one in America, and schools of modern language and municipal law were introduced for the first time in American colleges. The elective system of studies, and the principles of the honor system were likewise begun. Although President Madison became the first Bishop of the Episcopal Church in Virginia, the college never resumed its connection with the denomination after the Revolution. It is non-sectarian now.

President Madison died in 1812, having held the presidency for thirty-five years. The presidents who followed Madison were Rev. John Bracken

1812-14; John Augustine Smith, M.D., 1814-26; Rev. William H. Wilmer, 1826-27; Rev. Adam Empie, 1827-36; and Thomas R. Dew, 1836-46. Dew's descendants who are living today, include Mrs. A. I. Dupont, of Wilmington, Del., and Los Angeles, Cal. The presidents after Dew were Robert Saunders, 1846-47; Benjamin S. Ewell, 1848; Bishop John Johns, 1849-54, and Benjamin S. Ewell, 1854-88. The War Between the States brought a suspension of the college's activities, but it was resumed in 1865. As the buildings had been burned by Federal troops, the service of the college was necessarily hampered. In spite of a low enrollment, and in the face of almost insurmountable difficulties, Colonel Ewell kept the college alive by his indomitable courage and strength. With the assistance of the State, the college was reorganized in 1888, with Lyon G. Tyler, a son of John Tyler, President of the United States, as president. A period of new life and usefulness was begun.

When President Tyler resigned and was elected President Emeritus, he was succeeded by Dr. J. A. C. Chandler, superintendent of schools of Richmond and one of the foremost educators in the South. Under Dr. Chandler's able management, the college has grown faster and prospered more than any other college in the South. New buildings, a tripled enrollment, many new courses, an increased and strengthened faculty, and establishment of extension courses in the Tidewater cities of the State, are some of the advancements made by the college under President Chandler's guidance.

### DR. BARRETT MEMBER OF THE W. & M. BOARD

Prominent Alexandria Woman Receives Appointment to Governing Body From Governor Davis

Governor Davis recently announced the appointment of Dr. Kate Waller Barrett, of Alexandria, Va., as a member of the Board of Visitors of the College of William and Mary, Williamsburg. The other woman member of the board is Mrs. B. B. Munford, of Richmond.

D. S. Jones, a well known banker and business man of Newport News, was named by the Governor as a member of the College of William and Mary Board of Visitors.

"They work while you sleep"—Burglars. —Phoenix.

### The President's Party

President and Mrs. Harding  
Secretary and Mrs. Hughes  
Secretary Mellon  
Secretary and Mrs. Weeks  
Secretary and Mrs. Hoover.  
Prince de Bearn, charge  
d'affaires of the French Embassy  
Mr. William Wrigley, of Chicago, and Mrs. Wrigley  
Representative Bascom Slemp  
Secretary and Mrs. Christian  
Brig.-Gen. Chas. Sawyer.  
Col. Sherill

### PHILOMATHEAN MET SATURDAY NIGHT

Philomathean Literary Society held its first program last Saturday evening at 7:15 in its hall.

Earl G. Swem spoke to the society concerning literary society work, and pointed out the many reasons why this type of work has declined in American colleges during the past two decades. Mr. Swem gave many helpful suggestions for the conduct of the society in the future. The society went on record favoring the shortening of the program to a debate of twenty-five minutes with a ten-minute reading or declamation or oration. The program and business of the society could then be completed in about an hour's time. It is thought that making the programs shorter and putting more "pep" into the meetings would bring more members into the society.

A number of new members joined the society at its last meeting.

### Y. M. C. A. MEMBERS HEAR PROFESSOR GOOCH

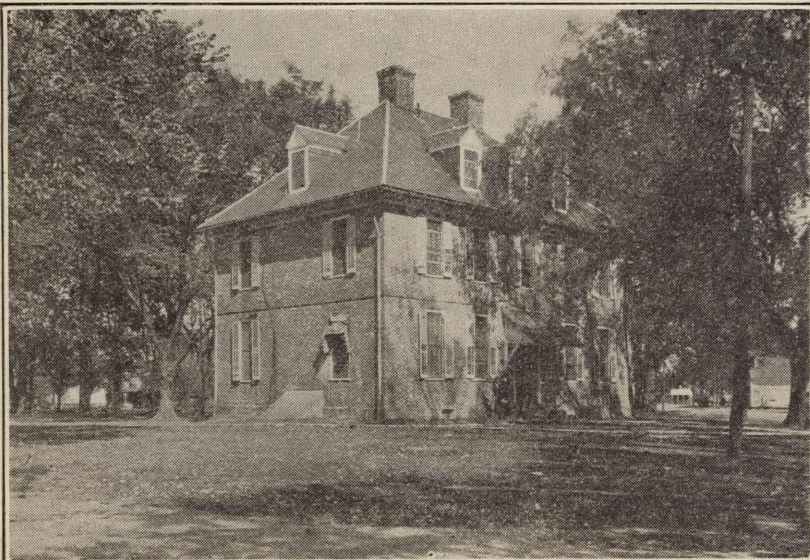
Professor R. K. Gooch, associate professor of history in the college, was the speaker at the Y. M. C. A. weekly services held Thursday, October 13th. Professor Gooch, having been a student at Oxford University, compared the two school systems of England and America. He related very interestingly his experiences while at Oxford, which were particularly appropriate for the occasion, as several students of the college are applicants for the Rhode's Scholarship to Oxford University. The Y. M. C. A. will hold services in the college chapel every Thursday evening. These services will be in the form of addresses delivered by members of the faculty or invited speakers. It is very urgent that the attendance at these meetings be increased in order that good speakers may be secured for the occasion.

### Visitors Recede From Old Williamsburg

At Least 4,000 Visitors Were Here For Installation.

Most of the thousands of visitors who were present at the installation ceremonies and heard President Harding deliver his notable appeal for the support of education generally, and for the College of William and Mary particularly, had left here by Wednesday evening. A great number were conveyed to the morning trains carrying delegates back to their respective universities throughout America.

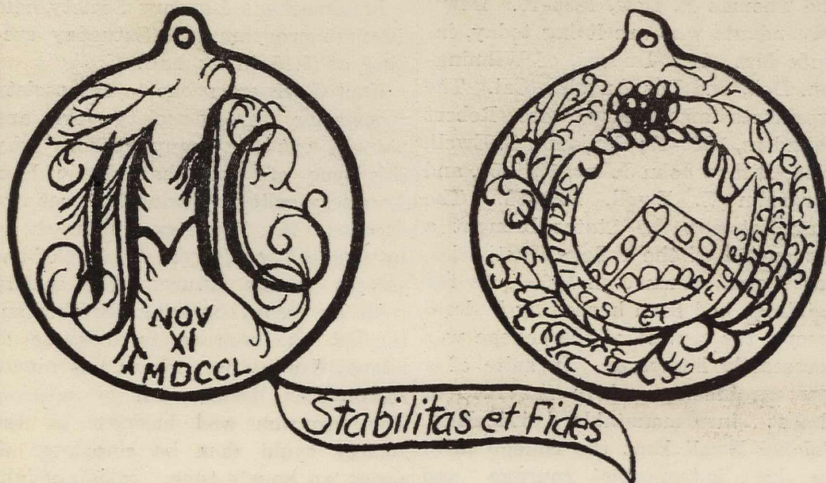
A survey of Wednesday's widely heralded events indicates that at least four thousand altogether were present on the college campus when President Harding spoke, an unusually large crowd for this section. The sixteen hundred seats which were provided for the outdoor ceremonies were inadequate to handle the throng which arrived on trains, and by motor from Newport News, Richmond, and Norfolk.



Brafferton Building



# THE FLAT HAT



Founded October 2, 1911

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Entered at the Post-Office at Williamsburg, Va., as second-class matter.

The Flat Hat is published every Friday by the Students of the College of William and Mary, except during holidays and examinations. Solicitation is made for contributions and opinions from the Student-body, Alumni, and Faculty.

Advertising rates furnished on application. Subscription price, \$3.00 per year; single copies, 10 cents.

OCTOBER 28, 1921

MEMBER OF SOUTHERN INTERCOLLEGIATE NEWSPAPER CONFERENCE

## CONGRATULATIONS

The Flat Hat offers its sincere congratulations to the President of the College of William and Mary, Dr. J. A. C. Chandler, and its thanks to the President Emeritus, Dr. Lyon G. Tyler. Both have contributed much to the re-establishment of the old seat of learning, and her progress to the high position she now reclaims among American colleges.

Dr. Tyler came here with the re-organization in 1888, and gave thirty-one years of his life to the college. A number of buildings were erected, and the standing of the college materially improved.

Since Dr. Chandler's coming two years ago William and Mary has become the fastest growing educational institution in the South, and is destined for greater things. She is, as President Harding said, "The Spartan of American colleges." With the liberal aid of her friends and alumni from all over this nation of ours, she will be in a few years, we believe, the greatest "small" college in the country.

Whether or not William and Mary will stand in the fore among American colleges depends to a large extent on what the State of Virginia, through its legislators, will see fit to do with the William and Mary budget for the next two years.

Long life, happiness, and prosperity, to William and Mary, our Alma

Mater, to Julian Alvin Carrol Chandler, her president, and to Lyon Gardiner Tyler, her president emeritus!

## OUR APOLOGIES

The editor of the Flat Hat wishes to apologize to the students and faculty for the non-appearance of the Flat Hat on last Wednesday, as was promised in the issue of the previous week.

Due to lack of foresight on our part, when the date for getting up the paper came, our time was concentrated on other matters, more important for the moment than the Flat Hat. The last minute rush prior to the installation made it necessary that the editor spend Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday morning in Richmond, giving him no time to devote to the promised special edition.

It was hard to get some of the material in hand, also, and this, as much as anything else, compelled us to drop the "Wednesday number."

On account of the mass of material growing out of the installation, it was thought best by the editor to postpone the issue of the 21st, and get out a large sized number on October 28th. Later some cuts will be run in the Flat Hat showing exclusive views of the installation ceremonies, and President Harding and his party.

**COME ON, RICHMOND COLLEGE!**

## YOUR SUPPORT NEEDED

As we have pointed out before on these pages, the support of the student body is essential to the success of the Flat Hat. To date a small group of students have helped considerably with short personal notes, jokes, doggerels, and other fillers, but the support of the student body as a whole has been sadly lacking.

Try to think of something original and write it for us; pick up a few personals and jot them down; clip a few jokes and put them in the Flat Hat box; give us something that would interest our readers, and keep up the good work. Only with the unanimous co-operation of the student body and the faculty can the Flat Hat achieve the distinction among college weeklies that the paper should have.

Hereafter the copy for the week will be closed on Monday afternoon at 4 o'clock. Try to have your copy in on time, and insure it getting in.

Sometimes your contribution may not appear. That will be due, no doubt, to our "cantankerousness." We may not think it worth the space. If this happens to your stuff, please don't be offended. Take another shot at us. It is probable that we will succumb to persistence.

We haven't received enough yells yet to have any competition. Try your hand at it. One or two of the songs received might be revamped and made use of.

Practically every visitor here last Wednesday has expressed himself as being much impressed by the student body. Dr. Chandler has always said that the best advertisement of a college was its students. Let's make William and Mary the best advertised college in the United States.

## WILLIAM AND MARY NOT GENEROUS WITH DEGREES

In the two hundred and twenty-eight years of its active academic existence, the College of William and Mary has awarded only one hundred and eleven honorary degrees, including six awarded on October 19.

The first honorary degree ever awarded by William and Mary was conferred on Benjamin Franklin in 1755. Franklin came all the way from Philadelphia to get his diploma. Two Presidents of the United States, Thomas Jefferson and John Tyler, have made the trip to Williamsburg to receive their sheepskins.

Among the others who have received an honorary degree are: Chevalier De Chastellux, General of the French army, John F. Costo, First Physician of the French army, 1782; Right Rev. James Madison, First Episcopal Bishop of Virginia; George Wythe, Judge of the Chancery Court, and Charles Bellini, first teacher of modern languages in America, 1790; Marquis De Lafayette, 1824; Henry St. George Tucker and Benjamin Watkins Leigh, 1837; Right Rev. John Payne, Missionary Bishop to Africa, 1851; Hugh B. Grigsby, 1855; Right Rev. John Johns, Bishop of Virginia, 1855; Hon. Littleton W. Tazewell, 1855; Rev. E. A. Dalrymple, President University of Maryland, 1857; Rev. Richard H. Wilmer, Bishop of Ala-

bama, 1859; Rev. Silas Tottenn, D. D., President of Iowa University, 1860; Rev. Channing M. Williams, Bishop to China and Japan, 1866; General Joseph E. Johnston, 1868; Prof. Basil O. Gildersleeve, University of Virginia, 1869; Dr. Thomas Nelson Page and Daniel Cort Gilman, 1905; Samuel Black McCormick and Edwin Augustus Grosvenor, 1913; Lyon Gardiner Tyler, son of John Tyler, ex-President of the United States, and president of the College of William and Mary from 1888 to 1918, and President Woodrow Wilson, 1919; Dr. Douglas Southall Freeman, Judge Robert M. Hughes, and Bishop Beverly Dandridge Tucker, of the Episcopal Diocese of Virginia, 1920.

## DEBATE COUNCIL TRYING ARRANGE GOOD CONTEST

The Debate Council is putting forth a great effort to arrange for one of the largest programs in intercollegiate debating contests the college has ever had. The council feels that with such a large enrollment in the two literary societies orators and debaters can be selected who will be able to compete with the orators or debaters from any college in the forsenic arena. A wide-spread interest has been created in these intercollegiate contests. It only needs the moral victory in defeating some of the college representatives in a forsenic contest.

When the call for debaters comes from the Debate Council, let every man in college rally to the cause. The athletes of this college are outclassing the athletes of the other colleges, why not those who are not participating in athletics rally to the call of the literary societies and the Debate Council?

## OFFICERS ELECTED BY JUNIOR CLASS

At a recent meeting of the Junior Class the following officers were elected:

Fairmount R. White, President.  
 Myree Hutchings, Vice-President.  
 Ottowell S. Lowe, Secretary and Treasurer.  
 John G. Pollard, Jr., Historian.  
 Henry Moncure, Class Poet.  
 R. R. Temple, Chaplain.

The elections ran very close and in one case ended in a tie vote. It is quite a coincidence that the first three officers elected are all from the renowned city of South Norfolk, Virginia, and they are the only three in the class from that place.

Henry Moncure was selected on the merits he has shown recently in the "Scandal" column of this paper.

Mr. R. R. Temple was elected without a struggle, as was Mr. Moncure. Here's luck to the good ship of '23.

## ODE

(Cast at an Alarm Clock)

Tinkle, tinkle, little bell.  
 How I hate your lusty yell  
 Breaking through the mists of sleep—  
 Forcing me from bed to creep.

Tinkle, tinkle, little bell,  
 Bothering men since Adam fell.  
 To me my troubles you retell;  
 Oh, darn you, — — — — —!

—Phoenix.



## ELIGIBILITY OF MEN FOR FRATERNITIES

No man may be considered for membership in a fraternity unless his report for the month of October shows that he has made grades of "C" or better on at least two-thirds of his college work. This rule shall apply to any man who is enrolling in the college for the first time during a regular session. Men who fail to make the required amount of work on their October report may be pledged February 15th, provided they are students in good standing at that date.

## MEN MOVING FROM DORMITORIES

Men moving from dormitories to fraternity houses after November 1 shall forfeit any rebate on their room rent.

## NUMBER OF PARTIES THAT MAY BE GIVEN BY THE FRATERNITIES

Only one party of any kind, sort or description, in any way connected with the fraternity or rushing, shall be given during this season by a fraternity's members, alumni or friends.

## DANCES

From this date on, no fraternity shall give dances. So far as fraternities are concerned, dances shall be turned over exclusively to the Cotillion Club. This is to be interpreted not to include house dances, or dances at the Colonial Inn. If a fraternity desires to give a dance at either its house or the Colonial Inn, it shall obtain permission from the college authorities.

(Passed March, 1921, and amended September, 1921, by representatives of the Kappa Alpha, Kappa Sigma, Phi Tau Beta, Sigma Phi Epsilon, Theta Delta Chi, and Pi Kappa Alpha Fraternities.)

Ladies thirst—along with the rest of us.

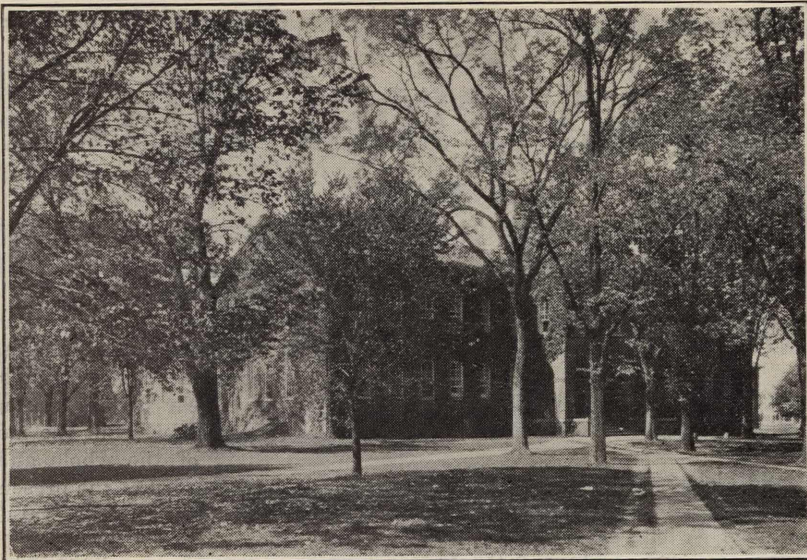
—Punch Bowl.

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## OUR ADVERTISERS

We recommend to the patronage of William and Mary students the firms whose advertisements appear in The Flat Hat. Care has been taken to admit no advertisement except firms in every way reliable and trustworthy, and students dealing with the houses advertised are sure to find their treatment both courteous and satisfactory.

P. W. ACKISS,  
Business Manager.



Main Building

## THE PROPHECY OF GENERAL LEE. HOW IT IS BEING FULFILLED

### SOUTHERN COMMANDER'S POWER AS A SEER DEMONSTRATED IN THE RENEWED MARCH FORWARD OF THE SOUTH'S OLDEST COLLEGE

President Harding's visit to Williamsburg, Va., on October 19, centering national attention on the famous old College of William and Mary, will serve as a reminder to many of that ancient city's inhabitants of a prophecy of long ago which is being fulfilled today.

Back in the early days of the Colonies, when Harvard College and the College of William and Mary were pioneers for the North and South, respectively, in matters educational, it was a question in many persons' minds as to which was destined to be the larger as the centuries progressed. From the standpoint of numbers, the years have settled the question, for Harvard University, with its thousands of students, is our greatest academic institution. From the standpoint of the influence of its graduates on the moulding of the country, it is unquestionable that William and Mary has sent mighty men to the councils of state and the bench.

Today, when the College of William and Mary is evidencing new life, in every department, and attracting a rapidly increasing number of students, it is of interest to recall that it was her situation in the heart of the war-ridden section of Virginia, which contributed chiefly to her misfortunes while Harvard was forging forward, unimpeded. There was the Revolution, then the War Between the States, with its culminating blow—the destruction of the college's buildings in the campaign of 1862.

Of the few persons who ever cherished the belief that William and Mary could ever rise from the ashes again, as she did after the Revolution, the most prominent undoubtedly was General Robert E. Lee, Commander-in-Chief of the Confederate Armies, and a loyal friend of the college.

General Lee's aid was besought by a Williamsburg lady, who shared the despair of her neighbors at beholding the town's treasured institution a smoking pile of brick walls. Lee, with his usual courtesy, replied with a letter which contains a statement of singular significance. The prophecy he made received little credence then,

but the years have justified his judgment, and proven again the man's rare ability to forecast events. His letter follows:

"Lexington, Va.,  
"21, January, 1867.

"My dear Mrs. Coleman:

"Your beautiful appeal in behalf of William and Mary was not needed to excite in me an interest in its welfare; for that I have felt all my life and I have watched with anxiety the prospects of its resuscitation and hope that the completion of the Richmond and Newport News Railroad will make it so accessible that the beauty and salubrity of the situation, with its other advantages will cause the youth of the country to flock to its Hall. It must necessarily suffer under the depression incident to the calamities which oppress the State, but they will pass away, and William and Mary will again resume her place in the front rank of the Colleges of the Country. Time; which brings a cure to all things, will I trust remove the difficulties in the way of her progress and her restoration. Although without the influence you ascribe to me, it will give me pleasure to do all in my power for her advancement and prosperity.

"With my sincere thanks for your kind letter, I am, with great respect your obedient servant,

"R. E. LEE."

Lee's prophecy was made at a time when the future of William and Mary offered little, to the beholder. For all practical purposes the college was seemingly dead. Senator George F. Hoar, visiting the grounds a few years later, was touched by the tragic scene, the pathos of the deserted campus and the gray-haired president, Benjamin Ewell, appealing to him. In an address at Harvard in 1886, at the celebration of the 250th anniversary of Harvard College, Senator Hoar said:

"The stout-hearted old president still rings the morning bell and keeps the charter alive; and I want to salute him today from Harvard and I should value it more than any public honor

(Continued on Page 15)

## TEXT OF HARDING'S ADDRESS WEDNESDAY

(Continued From Page 1)

fully united Republic, with one purpose, one pride, one confidence, one constitution, one people and one flag.

Men speak of North and South and East and West. Geographically they are correct. Customs are oftentimes varied, conditions are many times different, occupations are influenced by locality, but the interests and aspirations are common, devotion to country is everywhere the same, and the spirit of America, reawakened and rededicated, illumines the onward way for all alike.

On occasions such as bring us here today, it has been wellnigh an immemorial practice to speak of the importance and value of education, and to urge upon the young that by properly equipping themselves in the realm of scholarship, they will become the inheritors of both the culture of the past and the chief responsibilities of present and future. It has seemed to me that, in view of conditions which surround education in our country today, we might vary that custom, and consider the responsibility of the community at large toward its scholars and scholarship.

Time was, and not so long ago, when a college education was looked upon as the privilege of him who should be so fortunate as to attain it; when it represented the assurance of place among the intellectual aristocracy, the satisfactions of culture, the gratification of refined tastes, and, presumably, a somewhat easier mode of life than might be expected by the less fortunate persons who had failed to attain it.

How greatly our attitude has changed, how different has become the status of him who has enjoyed the wider educational advantages, is suggested by the most casual consideration of the present position of education as a profession, and of the educated man in the community. A generation of intensified materialism has brought a change that is no less than startling. I was reminded of it recently in reading an address of the late Senator George F. Hoar on an occasion not unlike this which brings us here. To the commencement assemblage of one of the older colleges he spoke of the long-maintained domination of England by the aristocratic "county families." He pointed out that for centuries, generation after generation, their peculiar position had made them the leading influence in the English community, because they constituted its aristocracy of wealth, culture, education and character.

Then, glimpsing the contrast between American and English life, he pointed out to the college men before him that to them was reserved a closely corresponding position in the American community. No aristocracy of inherited wealth, position, title, distinction existed here; the real aristocracy was that of intellect, of the university and college men, who he said occupied here the place corresponding to that of the old county aristocracy in England.

It is hardly a rounded generation since that analysis was presented by the great New England Senator; yet

(Continued on Page 8)



# Sporting News From Here And There

R. C. HARPER, Editor

## INDIANS BREAK NORFOLK JINX; BEAT WAKE FOREST, SCORE 21-14

**DEFENSE POORER THAN  
THAT OF GEO. WASHIN-  
TON GAME. — OFFENSE  
STRONG, HOWEVER.**

### HARWOOD INJURED

#### First Time Indians Have Won In Norfolk In Years.

William and Mary shattered its losing streak in Norfolk on October 22 when it won from Wake Forest College by a 21-14 score, in a game that contained thrills galore.

The tactics of Coach Fincher's players reminded the spectators of the V. M. I. outfit of 1920; they got off to a flying start, and were able to hold the Carolinians when the critical test came in the closing minutes.

Wake Forest proved a worthy foe. Once the Downhomers checked the Indians on the four-yard line, when every indication pointed to another touchdown.

No cleaner, harder fought game has been played in Virginia in years. Not a single penalty was imposed for roughness, the only penalties resulting from offside play.

The victory was costly, in that it placed Harwood, star end, and Joice Levvy, great halfback, on the injured list. Both were hit on the knees, Harwood's old injury on his left knee being reopened. Levvy was hit below his right knee.

The scoring was accomplished in this manner:

Wake Forest elected to receive the kickoff, and Fulton ran the ball back to the 25-yard line. On the first play there was a mixup in signals, the ball was fumbled, and Harwood pounced on the ball on the 20-yard line. Two bucks at the line failing, the ball was given to White, who tore around right end for a touchdown; Todd kicked goal.

Wake Forest received again, and worked down the field, by line smashing and two short passes, to the Indians' eight-yard line, where the Baptists lost the ball on downs. An exchange of punts again found the Indians on their 20-yard line, halting the Carolinians.

Beginning the second quarter on the Indians' 45-yard line, Wake Forest smashed its way across the goal line, Heckman's great thirty-yard drive through center, coupled with linebucks, paving the way. Captain Fulton scored the touchdown, and Heckman kicked goal.

Harwood ran the kickoff back to the 35-yard line. Joice Levvy, replacing White, sped 45 yards around left end on the first play. He showed great sidestepping ability, and picked his holes nicely. A pass was grounded, but Jordan got six yards off tackle. Levvy again tore off a splendid run, gaining ten yards. Chalkley ripped

his way through center, making four yards and a touchdown. Todd kicked goal.

Todd kicked over the goal line, and Wake Forest booted the ball 45 yards to Levvy. A long pass, Levvy to Harwood, gained 22 yards, and the Indians advanced to the four yard line, but were held for downs. The half ended with Wake Forest ready to kick out of danger.

White and Levvy, the "speed kings," as a writer in the Portsmouth Star termed them, fairly breezed their way to the Baptists' goal line for the Indians' third touchdown. Levvy fumbled the kickoff on his own 10-yard line, then recovered the ball, and raced ninety yards for a touchdown. The referee ruled that the Alabama roadster stepped on the chalk line at 45-yard line. The crowd gave Levvy a great reception. White then added 20 around left end, Jordan made six off tackle, and Levvy made first down. A beautifully executed pass, Levvy to White, gained 15 yards, and placed W. & M. on the four-yard line. Chalkley again responded by driving off tackle for a touchdown, and Todd kicked goal.

Wake Forest then put up a plucky fight. In running interference Harwood was hurt. He remained in the game, and on the next play had to be carried from the field. Appreciating his gameness and sterling play, the crowd cheered him. Levvy got hurt on the next play, and when thrown for a loss on an end run, he was lifted from the oval pasture.

An exchange of punts found the Indians on their five-yard line, Heckman's long punt having bounded outside at that mark. The Indians made first down, but White was later forced to punt, Boylan returning the ball to our 45-yard line. A touchdown then resulted from two off tackle bucks, for 12 yards, a drive through center for 20 yards, and a forward pass. On the third down Heckman gained the twelve inches needed to score. He also kicked goal.

Intercepting a pass in our territory, Wake Forest in the last five minutes of play made a serious bid to tie the score. Short heaves over the line of scrimmage and terrific linebucks advanced the ball to our twenty-yard line. At this point Buck Lowman replaced Fuller, and Joyner took Hastings' place. Wake Forest needed two yards to gain a first down, but the Indian line rallied, and halted the invaders. This was the critical period. White, knowing the time was drawing near, deemed it the part of wisdom to cling to the ball. The Indians made first down, and were lining up again when the referee's whistle ended the conflict.

When Harwood and J. Levvy were taken out, the play of the W. & M. team deteriorated. It was not until they had their backs to the wall, liter-

ally, that the linemen came to life and halted Wake Forest.

Bad judgment on some plays, and a tendency to "let up," once they had gained the ascendancy, caused William and Mary to appear to disadvantage in the closing quarter. But the most promising thing of the whole affair was the proof afforded of the presence of strong reserves on the varsity squad.

William and Mary met and vanquished a clean, fighting aggregation, and added to its admirers in the Tidewater city.

The stars of the game for the Indians were Levvy and Monk White. In fact, their showing was so creditable that some remarked that they were the whole team. Harwood also showed up well for the Indians, but he was limping early in the game and his lameness steadily increased until he was finally forced to retire. But to his credit it can be said that he practically wore himself out affording the interference to make some of the plays of his team-mates possible. Chalkley also looked mighty good, while Todd's interference and kicking was satisfactory.

For the Baptists Heckman was the star. This rangy youngster is what can be truly called a bear-cat. He has the speed, the natural instincts that always mark a great gridiron player, and the stamina to bore through or climb over a line of men. Repeatedly he displayed irresistible power in his drives to aid his team. The Baptist line played good ball throughout the game. As a whole it can be said that they had been the best defense for line plays but showed weakness in open offensive work. The Indians were weak on the defense of their line but showed remarkable strength in the open.

Wake Forest	Position	W. & M.
Bowden	Left End	Harwood
Moss	Left Tackle	Bennett
Martin	Left Guard	Fuller
Taylor	Center	Todd

Johnson	Young
	Right Guard
Pearce	Sorg
	Right Tackle
Westerhoff	Hardy
	Right End
Boylan	Flanders
	Quarterback
Heckman	White
	Left Half
Armstrong	Hastings
	Right Half
Fulton (Capt.)	Jordan
	Fullback

#### Score by quarters:

Wake Forest	0	7	0	7—14
William and Mary	7	7	7	0—21

Touchdowns: White 1, Chalkley 2, Fulton 1, Armstrong 1. Goals kicked: Todd 3, Heckman 2. First downs: William and Mary 10, Wake Forest 14. Substitutions: Chalkey for White, J. Levvy for Hastings, Keister for Bennett, Dietz for Harwood, Peters for Levvy, Hastings for Jordan, Wilson for Jordan, Jenkins for Hardy, White for Hastings, Hastings for Jordan, Joyner for Hastings, Lohman for Fuller, Brandon for Armstrong, Armstrong for Fulton. Referee: Barry, Georgetown. Umpire: Hodgson, V. P. I. Head Linesman: Roden, V. P. I.

### WHAT OTHERS SAY OF THE INDIANS

The William and Mary football squad and officials, and we include them all, from Athletic Director Driver and Coach Fincher to the colored water boy, impressed all with whom they came in contact as being clean, game sportsmen. Saturday they made their final local appearance of the season. They leave behind a good name and the wish that they will return next season. Norfolk is willing to adopt them as the home college eleven.

SAM POTTS  
The Virginian-Pilot.

### FOOTBALL SCHEDULE AND SCORES FOR 1921 SEASON

OCTOBER	1—V. P. I., 14; W. & M., 0.
OCTOBER	8—TRINITY, 0; W. & M., 12.
OCTOBER	15—GEORGE WASHINGTON, 7; W. & M., 7.
OCTOBER	22—WAKE FOREST, 14; W. & M., 21.
OCTOBER	29—RANDOLPH-MACON, W. & M., AT WILLIAMSBURG.
NOVEMBER	5—CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY, W. & M., AT NEWPORT NEWS.
NOVEMBER	12—UNION THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY, W. & M., AT WILLIAMSBURG.
NOVEMBER	19—CAMP EUSTIS, W. & M., AT WILLIAMSBURG.
NOVEMBER	24—RICHMOND UNIVERSITY, W. & M., AT RICHMOND.



**"COME ON, RICHMOND"**

"Come on, Richmond University," Thanksgiving day in Richmond. Remember the Alamo and the time when Richmond College furl'd our Orange and Black over a coffin two years ago. Every "Duc" who has the real college spirit will show it by yelling, "Come on, Richmond College," every time he passes Lord Bortetourt's statue as loudly as he can. What do you say, "Ducs," show us that you have the spirit.

**Team Loses Two Men For Game Saturday****Harwood and J. Levvy Out Tomorrow—"Bake" Jones May Play.**

William and Mary, in defeating Wake Forest, lost the services of its star end, "Flicky" Harwood, for two weeks at least, and possibly for the remainder of the season.

Harwood, in cutting down a man that enabled Joice Levvy to score a touchdown, got a blow on his left knee. An X-ray examination disclosed water in the joints, which are badly swollen, but no broken bones. His leg was placed in a cast.

When Coach Fincher commissioned Harwood to call signals, and run the team, he made a ten strike, as events have proved. Harwood probably knows more football than any man on the squad, and is a natural leader. Fast in getting down under punts, a deadly tackler, and having uncanny ability in receiving passes, Harwood was in line for All-Virginia and All-South Atlantic end. Norfolk sport writers declare him to be the best wingman seen there in many years. He will be missed in the line. If necessary, he will be kept out of the game until the Thanksgiving affair with University of Richmond. In that game he will be needed.

Joice Levvy got a blow on his right knee, and he will not play against Randolph-Macon. He will be saved for the Catholic University game in Newport News on November 5.

"Bake" Jones is in shape, again, however, after three weeks' absence from the lineup, and that is encouraging. Brownlee, too, is recovering from a knee injury, and will be ready soon, probably tomorrow.

**Old Rivals Clash on Cary Field Tomorrow****Yellow Jackets and Indians Play Saturday.—Locals Are Favored to Win.**

Randolph-Macon College and William and Mary, rivals of long standing, will have their annual gridiron frolic tomorrow afternoon at Cary Field.

The Indians, with a heavier and more experienced line, and three sets of backfield men, should experience little difficulty in winning from the Ashland delegation. One thing, however, is certain; Randolph-Macon will fight every minute to keep down the score.

Last year the William and Mary eleven, minus White and "Bake" Jones, won a 35-0 victory over the Yellow Jackets in Richmond. Coach Goff's men were inexperienced then,

but it will be a different team the Indians meet tomorrow.

There will be no attempt made by Coach Fincher to roll up a large score, at the risk of injury to his regulars. What he wants his boys to do is to play hard, clean, football, keep their eyes open, and think for themselves in the pinches.

Should the Indians obtain a commanding lead, the coach probably will give his scrubs a chance to show their gridiron prowess.

This is the first game played in Williamsburg, and alumni from Tidewater Virginia and Richmond, in addition to patrons from the immediate vicinity, will be present when play is started.

**The Second Guess**

Relative to W. & M.'s brace after the first quarter against George Washington, the Portsmouth Star said: "The remarkable comeback qualities of Fincher's charges was perhaps the most amazing feature of the game—and as for pluck, well, they teach that down Williamsburg way, 'twould appear."

And the Virginian-Pilot, of Norfolk, added: "William and Mary showed remarkable grit and courage."

That is the spirit that defeated Wake Forest last week, and will defeat the Spiders on Thanksgiving. The "survival of the fittest" idea is still gridiron philosophy.

The entire Indian line showed stone-wall qualities. Captain Wilson, Harwood and Todd in particular did exceedingly well.

The coach made a ten-strike in having Harwood call signals. The big end has an uncanny knack of solving plays, to say nothing of his ability to receive passes, and get down under punts. His headwork was evident throughout the G. W. contest.

When White took the field in the latter part of the third quarter a great cheer went up from the stands. And the Indians, too, were stimulated.

Hardy at end played a hard, driving game. Dietz, too, tackled fiercely.

It won't cost any vast sum to transport the W. & M. players in automobile trucks, instead of wagons. After a hard-fought battle, the Indians have the right to expect quick transportation to a shower bath and dressing room.

Tech gave the Spiders their worst licking in seven years, winning 34-0. W. & M. held V. P. I. to fourteen points.

**INDIANS FIGHT HATCHETITES TO A 7-7 DRAW—HARWOOD STARS****THOUGH OUTWEIGHED, LOCALS PLAYED HARD, FAST GAME, AND SHOULD HAVE WON**

William and Mary fought George Washington's heavier eleven to a 7-7 tie in Norfolk, Saturday, Oct. 15, as posterity will record the final result. But those who witnessed the greatest game played in Norfolk in recent years give William and Mary the palm of victory.

Statistics show that each eleven made ten first downs. George Washington completed seven forward passes in seventeen attempts; William and Mary completed five passes in fourteen tries. The Hatchetites gained more ground than the Indians through an overhead attack, but the five passes executed by White and Harwood netted eighty yards.

Clearly outplayed in the first period, when a fumble by George Washington on the four-yard line prevented a touchdown. William and Mary thereafter pulled a comeback unexcelled in Indian gridiron history. Thereafter, save in the fourth quarter, when a series of passes gave George Washington its touchdown, William and Mary was on the offensive throughout, and demonstrated its superiority over the capital city aggregation. The Indians actually scored three touchdowns, which are set forth in detail below, but the referee refused to allow two touchdowns to count.

Spectators are still talking about the thrills of that never-to-be-forgotten contest. The wonder of it all is that with both teams fumbling and blocking punts, both showing a clever aerial attack, and both clipping off long end runs, that the score was held to two touchdowns, as the referee ruled.

The Indians were outweighed ten pounds a man, yet they fought their opponents to a standstill. Touted as a strong aggregation, William and Mary's players vindicated the nice things said about them. They showed improvement over the previous week's play, and stamped themselves as a team never defeated until the last minute of the time has been concluded.

It is so hard to keep from being biased that it is deemed best to give the fact as reported by neutral persons. The Norfolk Virginian-Pilot, concerning the decisions that cost us victory, stated in part as follows:

"Two close decisions in the first half, both precipitating extended argument and arousing dissatisfaction among the Indians and their friends, probably prevented a signal and decisive victory for William and Mary. They were of the 'heart-rendering' variety. One will ever remain in doubt. The other was close, but Referee Preas' wisdom in disallowing it was questioned by the unbiased who were close in on the play.

The first decision came early in the second quarter. If there was an error made, it was due to the unfortunate fact that officials were confused by two chalk lines skirting the side line facing the grandstand. One line represented the left-field foul line of the baseball diamond. Six or eight inches outside of this was another chalk line, extending the entire length of the field

to mark that boundary of the gridiron. J. Levvy, staging a run around the left end of George Washington, sprinted sixty-five yards through a broken side field, and coming clearly, easily distanced his chasers to put the ball behind the goal line. In doging and distancing a tackler, Levvy skirted along the inner chalk line for ten yards before he finally cleared to circle well back into the field of play.

"Referee Preas called Levvy back to the twenty-five yard line, declaring that he had been forced outside the field of play. Headlinesman Roden held that only the inner chalk line had been touched by the runner, but Preas overruled the claim, declaring that he was a closer observer of the play and that Levvy had been forced outside. His decision brought the ball back to the thirty-yard line and cut Levvy's sprint by thirty yards.

**Whistle Saves G. W.**

"The second decision came at the close of the second half, and literally, George Washington was saved from defeat by the referee's whistle. The Indians, after recovering the ball in Hatchetite territory when it was fumbled, secured a first down on a well executed forward pass, J. Levvy to Harwood, that netted twenty-five yards. A second short pass that followed two efforts to smash the line, put the ball on George Washington's three-yard line. An end run was next attempted, and Harwood, who was carrying the ball, was forced out just as he was in the act of pushing over the goal line.

"The time-keeper's whistle sounded at the same time, ending the first half. Indian leaders claimed that the ball was over when Harwood was forced outside. The claim was disallowed. For several minutes the argument continued, with rule books in evidence, and with Coach Fincher kicking strenuously. But it was all of no avail.

**White Scores Touchdown**

"The fourth quarter found the two teams again fighting up and down the field, with first one goal line endangered and then the other. But it was plainly a deadlock. Both teams were forced to kick shortly after the starting of the play. Then Monk White was sent in for the Indians, who had possession of the ball. A moment later he electrified the crowd by working a short forward pass for twelve yards and a first down. Line plunges, end runs and another short forward pass worked the ball down to the twenty-yard line.

On the next play, after leading the Hatchetites to expect a forward pass, White made a dash around George Washington's right end. Through a broken field Monk zigzagged, evading tacklers, throwing others aside, plowing and plunging, to stagger across the goal line for a touchdown, amid the uproar of wild fans. Todd kicked goal.

"With eight minutes to play the Indians kicked off. The fiercest period of play during the game followed.

(Continued on Page 13)





President's House

## Where Harding Was Entertained While at William and Mary

The President's House, as it has been known for nearly two hundred years, was built in 1732, and since that time has been visited or occupied by many of America's most distinguished men. During the last days of the Revolutionary War, it was occupied first by Cornwallis, and later by General Washington. Lafayette also used it as his headquarters, and during its occupancy by French troops, it was accidentally burned. Later it was restored at the private

cost of Louis XVI of France. Practically every governor of Virginia has been a guest at the old mansion. When he was made a member of the Phi Beta Kappa Society last December, Sir Auckland Geddes, the British Ambassador, spent a night within its solid brick walls.

The visit was the first time that an American President, accompanied by his wife, has visited the President's House at William and Mary, since John Tyler was President of the United States.

A distinguished group of men and women prominent in civil and official life were invited to meet President and Mrs. Harding at the ancient mansion.

## TEXT OF HARDING'S ADDRESS WEDNESDAY

(Continued from Page 5)

I suspect that if he were speaking in my place today he would make a very different address than he made three decades ago at Amherst. He would note that on the one side we have come to esteem education, not as the privilege of the fortunate few but rather as the obligation and the due of society to the very largest possible number of its members. He would decry that private philanthropic and public policy have united in pouring out wealth in this cause with a lavishness that even in his day would have seemed fabulous. And yet, on the other side, he would see that, despite all this generosity, the educational facilities of the country have utterly failed to keep pace with the demands of a people, hungering and thirsting for knowledge, culture, vision. He would find that his aristocracy of intellect was being trained in institutions still inadequately endowed, under college faculties and public-school teachers whose limited incomes compelled them to envy the affluence of the trained artisan. He would learn that in the mad pursuit of money, materialism, and the indulgences which go with them, we have tended oftentimes to make scholarship and culture sub-ordinate to these. Our generation has bowed at the altar of mechanism and industrial organization, and in its devotions has too far forgotten that, after all, the enduring things are of a higher and very different sort. And I think he would warn us that we have come on the

time when we must make these splendid material achievements, needful and gratefully possessed, the bases and buttresses for an advancing conception of eternal verities which are not of stone or steel, but yet a thousand times more lasting.

Perhaps there is no more fitting place than this to present a few fragmentary and quite casual impressions about the place and needs of education in our American society. The College of William and Mary was founded under the first royal charter to an American college. Its traditions are those of all America, and of all American history. But they are more than that. They are also the traditions of resumed progress by the English-speaking people toward popular rule, following the revolutions that ended Stuart rule. It dates back to the old days when mariners were yet seeking the "northwest passage" to the Indies, undreaming that the barrier which fretted them in their quest was in the broadest truth a new world. Its story comprehends the eras of discovery, of colonization, of revolution, and independence; after that, the marvels of national growth and development; the tragedy of fratricidal war, in which, typifying our country and institutions, it escaped destruction only at the price of a baptism in fire.

But its genius for drawing close to the spirit of the times, for always contributing greatly to the leadership of great affairs, has been the abiding glory of William and Mary. The spirit of human liberty—of that liberty that dares to build, to experiment, to found new institutes of association

(Continued on Page 12)

## TEXT OF CHANDLER'S INSTALLATION ADDRESS

(Continued from Page 1)

cured from King William and Queen Mary the charter for this college; that a college building according to plans furnished by Sir Christopher Wren, somewhat modified by the gentlemen of the colony, was constructed; that a curriculum of three grades, grammar (i. e. Greek and Latin), philosophy and divinity was put into operation; and that here through a period of seventy-five years preceding the Revolution was trained a majority of the leaders whom Virginia contributed to the formation of the American Republic. Neither am I unmindful of the revolution in higher education begun at William and Mary in 1779 when the youthful president, James Madison, a strong republican, who, according to report, after the Declaration of Independence, never alluded in his sermons to the "kingdom of heaven," but to the "republic of heaven," with the support of his cousin, James Madison, afterwards President of the United States, and Thomas Jefferson, the then Governor of Virginia, both members of the Board of Visitors, overthrew the old curriculum, and with the honor system, the elective system, and the teaching of law, medicine and modern languages, soon followed by instruction in political economy, modern history and experimental work in the natural sciences, gave new educational ideals to our colleges. There are hundreds of these interesting facts that I might mention, for I rejoice in the history of this, my alma mater, and exult in its past glories, but today I am thinking of its present and of its future.

Of its present, the foremost matter for consideration is its needs. Its old buildings I do not wish to destroy, but rather to improve, making them conform in every way to the requirements of modern sanitary science. They are, however, inadequate for the needs of our student body of six hundred and fifteen. A science hall, an assembly hall, a new dormitory and gymnasium for the young men, a dining hall for the young women, and an enlarged library building with more books represent the most pressing physical needs. These can be secured only through the generosity of philanthropic lovers of learning and history, and through liberal appropriations from the State. Within the last eighteen months donations and pledges have been made by alumni and friends amounting to about \$200,000, and the General Assembly of 1920 made a biennial appropriation of \$334,000. These appropriations have made possible an extension of the usefulness of the college and with improved facilities and a broadening of the courses, within two sessions' time the enrollment has increased from 131 to 615 students. The total income from all sources amounts to about \$325,000 a year, but for the proper prosecution of our work we need at least a half

million a year. I do not fail to recognize that one of the many responsibilities placed upon me as President is to assist in securing the enlargement of the physical properties of this institution, in order that its educational product may be more thoroughly instructed.

On this occasion I am thinking especially of the future, and of the policies that should control me as President of so old a college.

In my judgment, William and Mary should remain a college. It matters not how phenomenal may be its growth, it should not attempt to be a technical school or a school for graduate work. As a college it should have definite and distinct aims:

1. It should maintain unequivocal standards of admission, not hidebound, but entrance requirements which will give undoubted assurance that those who are received as students are prepared to pursue subjects of college grade.

2. Its former high standards of graduation, requiring a good percentage of the work of every student to be selected from the English and liberal arts courses should be cherished as a real heritage.

3. The college should endeavor primarily to serve the State of Virginia. With Williamsburg as a center and a radius of 75 miles, a circumscribed circle will include practically one-third of the population of this State. Located near Hampton Roads, though its primary purpose is to serve the State as a whole, the college will, of course, render its chief service to Tidewater, particularly since no other college is located in this section.

There are a number of specific and definite fields for unusual activity. Among these I might mention, as of first importance the promotion of a fixed purpose on the part of the students to prepare themselves for some definite profession or vocation. It seems essential to emphasize constantly that as a rule those who succeed best in any profession or vocation are those who have had a good foundation in a liberal arts college where certain subjects fundamental to the professions or vocations are taught. Holding this point of view regarding the policy of the college, I would not advise the establishment of an engineering school, for example, but pre-engineering courses in which students may find themselves, determining whether they really have an aptitude for any branch of engineering. Such courses should be of three year's duration and should admit students to the sophomore, and in some instances, the junior classes of the best technical schools of this country.

The college should not have a medical school, but it should have its scientific and other courses so well adjusted that through three years of a pre-medical course a student will be able to decide whether medicine is the profession that he really can follow successfully.

As far back as 1792, before any

(Continued on Page 9)

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## Exchanges

If one may give credence to reports current on the campus, a new phase of activity is about to bloom forth at the University of Richmond, in the form of wireless telegraphy.

As near as can be ascertained at the present time, a station is to be set up in the science building in the near future which will incorporate both sending and receiving apparatus, thereby making immediate connect between the university and such points as Washington, Baltimore, Chicago, New York, and other places.

—Richmond Collegian.

Outstanding among the many bits of news announced at the opening of the 1921-'22 session of the University of Richmond were those concerning additions to the faculty due to the introduction of new and the extension of old courses, in Westhampton and Richmond Colleges; the T. C. Williams School of Law maintaining the same faculty affiliated with it last year, with no additions.

—Richmond Collegian.

The Farmville State Normal School began its thirty-seventh session on September 13th on a new basis of four terms. The enrollment this fall is the largest in the history of the school, more than nine hundred being enrolled in the Normal School and the Training School. Of this number approximately six hundred are professional students—twenty-five having returned for degrees. The first professional class breaks the record of all preceding classes in numbers.

—The Rotunda.

Those who attended chapel Wednesday morning enjoyed a rare treat in the person of Rev. C. McCoy Franklin of Crossmore, North Carolina.

The "Mountaineer Evangelist" swayed his audience at will and its response was no less instantaneous when he painted a beautiful picture of the North Carolina mountains, the mountaineer's church and Sunday school, than when he swept them into gales of laughter with his imitable imitations of the creatures of the great outdoors.

—Hampden-Sidney Tiger.



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## Program of the Day AT YORKTOWN

9:30 A. M.

Simple ceremony at the monument, Mr. Conway Shields presiding, and board the yacht Mayflower.

10:00 A. M.

Simple ceremony at the monument, Mr. Conway Shiels presiding, and President Harding and his party participating.

AT WILLIAMSBURG

## INSTALLATION EXERCISES

11:00 A. M.

Academic procession of delegates and invited representatives.

HON. WESTMORELAND DAVIS,  
Governor of Virginia,  
Presiding.

March, "Stars and Stripes Forever".....Sousa

The "Star Spangled Banner" will be played when those in the academic procession have reached their seats. It is requested that all remain standing during the opening prayer.

INVOCATION, Rev. E. Ruffin Jones, Rector, Bruton Parish Church.

INSTALLATION OF THE PRESIDENT, Dr. James H. Dillard,  
Rector, Board of Visitors, Officiating.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE OATH OF OFFICE,  
By Judge R. R. Prentis, State Supreme Court of Appeals.

INAUGURAL ADDRESS, Julian Alvin Carroll Chandler,  
President, College of William and Mary.

MUSIC, "Lucia di Lammermoor".....Donizetti

CONFERRING OF HONORARY DEGREES

By Dr. James H. Dillard, Rector, Board of Visitors.

PRESENTATION—The President of the United States

By Governor Davis.

ADDRESS, Warren G. Harding, President of the United States.

MUSIC, "Alma Mater."

BENEDICTION, Rev. Dr. Howard E. Rondthaler,  
President, Salem College, N. C.

MUSIC, "The Star Spangled Banner."

The audience is requested to remain standing while the academic procession passes out.

"Old Camrades".....Teake

1:30 P. M.

## LUNCHEON—BUFFET COLLEGE DINING HALL

All persons who have accepted invitations to the installation ceremonies are invited to luncheon.

3:00 P. M.

## PILGRIMAGE TO JAMESTOWN

8:00 P. M.

## EVENING EXERCISES AT JEFFERSON HALL

DR. JAMES H. DILLARD,

Rector, Board of Visitors, Chairman.

ADDRESS, Dr. Dice R. Anderson,

President, Randolph-Macon Woman's College.

ADDRESS, Dr. Samuel Williston, Harvard University.

ADDRESS, Dr. Williston Walker, Provost, Yale University.

ADDRESS, Dr. Thomas Fell, President, St. John's College.

ADDRESS, Dr. Harry Augustus Garfield, President, Williams College.

ADDRESS, Dr. Oscar M. Voorhees, United Chapter, Phi Beta Kappa Society.

ADDRESS, Hon. James M. Beck, Solicitor-General of the United States.

9:30 P. M.

## RECEPTION AT THE LIBRARY

## TEXT OF CHANDLER'S INSTALLATION ADDRESS

(Continued from Page 8)

other law school was in operation in America, the Visitors of the College of William and Mary passed a statute that no student should be given a Bachelor of Law degree unless he had previously secured his Bachelor of Arts degree. I hope to see the revival of the old law school which was established in 1779 with George Wythe, a signer of the Declaration, as its first professor. Sentiment would justify such action, for this was the first chair of law to be established in America and the second in the English speaking world, the first being the Vinerian chair at Oxford, filled by Sir William Blackstone. However, for another reason I desire to see its revival, for I think our State ought to have at least one law school with a three-year law course from which no man will receive his Bachelor of Law degree unless he has previously secured his Bachelor of Arts. But whether or not the law school is ever revived, I believe in a good pre-legal course of English, Latin, Economics, Political Science, History and kindred subjects. We have such a pre-legal course now, but with one year of introductory law, leading to the Bachelor of Arts degree, but we have no law school.

In addition to these pre-courses, there should be numerous other pre-courses leading into technical and professional schools, such, for example, as agriculture, forestry, public health, social work, consular and other governmental service, but to none of these courses should any man or woman be admitted unless he or she meets the entrance requirements of the regular liberal arts courses.

But there is a broader field for this college. In addition to the pre-courses mentioned, this college is giving a standard four-year course to serve an important constituency—namely, the children of the State of Virginia. In all the elementary and high schools of this State there is a need for well trained teachers, thoroughly prepared principals, supervisors, and superintendents, who are students of education. In this field the service of this college to the State is growing more potent every year, for of a student body of 615, we are now training 260 for the teaching profession. No more splendid service can be rendered by this college, to the State, and to the nation, than to furnish each year many men and women well qualified to teach our youth. As a part of the plan for training teachers, we are emphasizing extension courses and summer school work for those already in the profession.

Since the College of William and Mary became coeducational in 1918, we have found that the demand for young women who can do social work and teach home economics and kindred subjects, is larger than the college has been able to supply. Cooperation with the Federal Government in the training of Home Economics teachers should be continued and enlarged. Such work will react most favorably upon the homes of the State. Give to our State good homes and we will have a happy, virtuous people. Destroy



Jefferson Hall



## GUESTS WHO REGISTERED AT THE COLLEGE OCTOBER 19, 1921

NAME	ADDRESS	REPRESENTING
Dr. D. R. Anderson	R-M Woman's College, Lynchburg, Va.	R-M Woman's Col.
Mr. Geo. G. Anderston	Saluda, Va.	Superintendent of Schools
Dr. Louis Bevier	New Brunswick, N. J.	Rutgers College
Mr. Chas. Eric Bishop	Morganton, W. Va., 151 McLane Ave.	Alumnus
Hon. Oscar E. Bland	H. O. B. 572, Washington, D. C.	Indiana University
Dr. R. E. Blackwell	Ashland, Va.	R-M College
Dr. F. W. Boatwright	University Richmond, Va.	Richmond University
Dr. Marcus Benjamin	Smithsonian Inst., Washington, D. C.	Soc. War of 1812
Hon. Howard R. Bayne	75 St. Marks Place, N. Y. City	"The Virginians"
Mr. Max Blitzer	569 Broadway, N. Y. City	Alumnus
Mr. R. C. Bowton	Clifton Forge, Va.	Superintendent of Schools
Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Brinkley	2 Pelham Place, Norfolk, Va.	Alumnus
Mr. L. H. Dudley Buxton	Exeter College, Oxford, England (guest)	
Dr. Julian A. Burruss	Blacksburg, Va.	V. P. I.
Dr. J. Stewart Bryan	Richmond, Va.	Soc. of Cincinnati
Dr. Kate Waller Barrett	408 Duke Street, Alexandria, Va.	State D. A. R.
Dr. Edward Calisch	1643 Monument Ave., Richmond, Va.	
Dr. Wm. H. Carpenter	417 W. 117th St., N. Y. City	Columbia University
Dr. A. B. Chandler	Fredericksburg, Va.	Normal School
Dr. G. D. Chenoweth	Yorktown, Va.	Trustee Dickinson College
Mrs. Nannie Chaggett	14 N. 3rd St., Richmond, Va.	Va. Hist. Soc.
Dr. W. Asbury Christian	Blackstone, Va.	Blackstone College
Mr. Arthur B. Clarke	616 Amer. Nat. Bk. Bldg., Richmond, Va.	Va. Soc. S. A. R.
Miss Matty L. Cocke	Hollins, Va.	Hollins College
Dr. James P. Graft	Danville, Va.	Averett College
Dr. John B. Creeden	Georgetown, Washington	Georgetown University
Mrs. Henry Alexander White	2226 Monument Ave., Richmond, Va.	
Mr. John W. H. Crim	Dept. of Justice, Washington, D. C.	Asst. Att'y Gen.
Dr. Ed. D. Collins	Broadview Farm, Middlebury, Vt.	Middlebury College
Dr. W. S. Currell	5 University Campus, Columbia, S. C.	S. C. University
Dr. Wm. Elliott Dold	616 Madison Ave., N. Y. City	"The Virginians"
Dr. Samuel P. Duke	Harrisonburg, Va.	Harrisonburg Normal
Dr. James H. Dillard	Charlottesville, Va.	Rector of Board
Mr. C. W. Dickinson	Cartersville, Va.	Superintendent of Schools
Mr. W. H. Echols	University, Va.	Amer. Math. Society
Mrs. J. Taylor Ellyson	Franklin St., Richmond, Va.	A. P. V. A.
Dr. Robert B. English	29 N. Lincoln St., Washington, Pa.	Wash. & Jeff. College
Dr. J. Walker Fewkes (and Mrs.)	Forest Glen, Md.	Smithsonian Inst., Natl. Acad. Soc.
Dr. Thomas Fell	Annapolis, Md.	St. John's College
Dr. Harry A. Garfield	Williamstown, Mass.	Williams College
Mr. J. Vaughn Gary	3230 Patterson Ave., Richmond, Va.	State Tax Board
Mr. Geo. W. Guy	306 Third Ave., Richmond, Va.	Co-Op. Ed. Asso.
Dr. Chas. O. Gray	Greenville, Tenn.	Tusculum College
Adm. Cary T. Grayson	1600 16th St., Washington, D. C.	Alumnus
Rev. Berryman Green	Alexandria, Va.	Va. Theo. Seminary
Dr. Clarence P. Gould	Chestertown, Md.	Washington College
Mr. John Howard Hall	307 Middle St., Portsmouth, Va.	
Dr. Archibald Henderson	Chapel Hill, N. C.	University of N. C.
Mr. J. W. Halstead	1900 Willoughby Ave., Norfolk, Va.	School Board, Norfolk
Dr. John S. Hitchcock	Proffitt, Va.	Amherst College
Dr. Howard Hodgkins	1830 "T" St., Washington, D. C.	Geo. Wash. University
Dr. H. Hibbs, Jr.	1228 E. Broad St., Richmond, Va.	Director Rich. Ext.
Prof. Wm. H. Hunley	Lexington, Va.	V. M. I.
Comm. J. C. Hunsaker	Navy Dept., Washington, D. C.	Mass. Inst. Tech.
Prof. J. R. L. Johnson	East Radford, Va.	East Radford Normal
Dr. J. L. Jarman	Farmville, Va.	Farmville Normal
Prof. Edw. B. King	Stuyvesant School, Warrenton, Va.	Headmaster
		Stuyvesant School
Mrs. Henry W. Kyes	2400 Sixteenth St., Washington, D. C.	
Dr. Roland G. Kent	204 St. Mark's Sq., Phila., Pa.	Amer. Philol. Asso.
Col. William Libbey	Princeton, N. J.	Sons of Rev.
Dr. Waldo G. Leland	1140 Woodward Bld., Washington, D. C.	Am. Hist. Asso.
Miss Ruth Lawrence	29 Washington Sq., New York City	Daughters of Cin.
Mr. R. A. Lancaster, Jr.	1628 Park Ave., Richmond, Va.	
Mrs. B. B. Munford	503 E. Franklin St., Richmond, Va.	Board of Visitors
Dr. J. H. Morgan	Carlisle, Pa.	Dickinson College
Mr. E. L. Meyers	201 E. 28th St., Norfolk, Va.	School Board, Norfolk, Va.
Dr. James P. Munroe	12 Brimmer St., Boston, Mass.	Mass. Inst. Tech.
Dr. E. C. L. Miller	3805 Seminary Ave., Richmond, Va.	Med. College Va.
Mr. Chas. Melton	Front Royal, Va.	R-M Acad.
Mr. C. W. Mason	118 31st St., Norfolk, Va.	School Board
Dr. A. W. McWhorter	Hampden-Sidney, Va.	H-S College
Dr. Emilie W. McVea	Sweet Briar College	Sweet Briar, Va.
Dr. S. B. McCormick	Hotel Schenley, Pittsburgh, Pa.	Uni. of Pittsburgh
Hon. A. J. Montague	1111 Grove Ave., Richmond, Va.	
Dr. Thomas Macartney	Transylvania College, Lexington, Ky.	Transylvania College
Hon. H. St. Geo. Tucker	Lexington, Va.	Amer. Bar Association
Prof. J. L. Newcomb	University, Va.	University of Virginia
Mrs. Margaret Pettit	14 N. 3rd St., Richmond, Va.	
Mr. Carroll Pierce (and Mrs.)	Alexandria, Va.	Board of Visitors
Hon. John Garland Pollard	Gresham Court, Richmond, Va.	
Dr. James G. Porter	920 Temple Ave., Knoxville, Tenn.	Uni. Tennessee
Dr. Harlow S. Person	29 W. 39th St., N. Y. City	Dartmouth College
Judge R. R. Prentis	431 W. Franklin St., Richmond, Va.	Court of Appeals
Dr. Howard E. Rondthaler	Winston-Salem, N. C.	Salem College
Mr. Chas. M. Robinson	Richmond, Va.	
Dr. Franklin Riley	25 E. Washington St., Lexington, Va.	W. & L. Uni.
Hon. John R. Saunders	Saluda, Va.	Attorney General of Va.
Mr. Jos. H. Saunders	324 57th St., Newport News, Va.	Supt. of Schools
Mr. R. A. Sinclair	623 Bullitt Ave., Roanoke, Va.	Spanish War Vet. (Dept. Comm.)
Maj. Howard R. Smalley	Fort McPherson, Ga.	University Vermont
Dr. Wm. T. Sanger	Richmond, Va.	Bridgewater College
Mrs. John H. Southall	Franklin St., Richmond, Va.	A. P. V. A.
Miss Louise H. Snowden	2215 Locust St., Philadelphia, Pa.	Uni. of Pa.
Dr. Chas. M. Snelling	198 So. Hull St., Athens, Ga.	Uni. of Ga.
Dr. Lyon G. Tyler	907 W. Grace St., Richmond, Va.	Amer. Philos. Asso.
Dr. Oscar M. Voorhees	145 W. 55th St., N. Y. City	Phi Beta Kappa
Dr. Samuel Williston	577 Belmont St., Belmont, Mass.	Harvard University
Miss Chas. Williams	Court House, Memphis, Tenn.	Nat. Educ. Asso.
Mrs. James W. Wilson	403 Tazewell Ave., Cape Charles, Va.	D. A. R.
Dr. Samuel T. Wilson	Maryville, Tenn.	Maryville College
Mr. A. C. Williams		
Dr. Edward C. Wilson	Lynchburg, Va.	Lynchburg College

NAME	ADDRESS	REPRESENTING
Judge Edmund Waddill, Jr.	924 Park Ave., Richmond, Va.	
Dr. Williston Walker	281 Edwards St., New Haven, Conn.	Yale Uni.
Comm. DeWitt C. Webb	Navy Yard, Portsmouth, Va.	Norwich Uni.
Dr. Thomas J. Wertenbaker	111 Fitz-Randolph Road, Princeton, New Jersey	Princeton University
Hon. J. E. West	Suffolk, Va.	State Senate
Dr. Henry A. White (and Mrs.)	2226 Monument Ave., Richmond, Va.	

### TEXT OF CHANDLER'S INSTALLATION ADDRESS

(Continued from Page 9)

their home life and our civilization declines.

I love to think of the old Virginia gentleman and his gentle wife, with their knowledge of the classics, Shakespeare, the Bible, and other good literature, of politics and history, and I believe that there is still a place in our modern life for the well educated man or woman of the old type, in spite of all the demands which modern civilization, with its many divisions of labor and problems of economics have forced upon us. I shall, therefore, never be satisfied unless this college maintains a high standard in the old Bachelor of Arts degree. However, I recognize the demand of the business world, of the industrial world, the many opportunities in business administration and industrial organization, and this college should maintain and enlarge the courses now offered in business administration and economics, including with them a number of the old type college courses, so that one who takes his degree in the field of business administration will have at least fifty per cent of his work in cultural subjects.

My theory of the functions of the college is that its activities are both intra-mural and extra-mural. So far I have spoken only of the policies of this college as they relate to the work done here in Williamsburg. There are hundreds, yes thousands of young people in Virginia who are prepared to enter college, but who have never had the opportunity. There are others who have had some college experience, but could not remain long at college. Many of them are already engaged in business, and certain courses not only would be very helpful to them in their vocations, but also would improve them as social beings. For such persons a college should have definite centers, where extension courses of as high grade as those given at the college itself will be taught by professors of the institution. This is to my mind an essential activity of William and Mary, if it desires to be useful. I am glad to report that because of our location we have been able to organize extension classes in the cities of Richmond, Norfolk, Newport News, and Petersburg. Last year we had 28 such courses with an aggregate enrollment of about 600 students. Our business is to educate the people and if they cannot come to the college we should go to them.

There is something else that lies near to my heart. I think of the College of William and Mary as the greatest school of politics and citizenship that America has ever had. When I think of the fact that from the halls of this institution went three Presidents of the United States, not including Washington who was licensed as a surveyor by this college, four signers of the Declaration of Independence, eleven cabinet officers, four judges of the United States Su-

preme Court, headed by the universally quoted Chief Justice, John Marshall, more than half of the State Supreme Court before 1861, many senators from other states, ministers to foreign countries, and members of the House of Representatives, as well as a host of State judges, and members of the Virginia Assembly, when I recall that her alumni gave to America the Declaration of Independence and the Monroe Doctrine, I feel that this college has prepared an unusual group of men, who, having faith in America and her government as established under our constitution, have been constructive statesmen of the nation. It is my earnest hope, therefore, that the Board of Visitors and friends of this college shall work incessantly for the upbuilding of its school of Government and Citizenship and that at this institution the proposed Marshall-Wythe School of Government and Citizenship shall be developed so that its usefulness will be

(Continued on Page 11)

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TEXT OF CHANDLER'S  
INSTALLATION ADDRESS

(Continued from Page 10)

felt throughout America. But for such a school of citizenship I am not thinking solely of the preparation of men and women who are to hold the offices of the country, but of their preparation as useful citizens, for in such a school young men and women would be given a knowledge of the fundamentals of a republican form of government, of the obligations of citizenship, of comparative government, of economic problems, including systems of taxation, and of the problems of social legislation, so that they will be trained to select that which is governmentally good and reject that which is governmentally bad. They will be so well balanced in politics that they will not succumb to the many "isms" proclaimed so frequently from the hustings and in our legislative halls. If men and women so trained go out as teachers they will give the proper instruction to the children of the State in matters of government and citizenship; if they enter other professions or vocations they will live right as citizens, and will add to the highest developments of the communities in which they reside. In other words, we desire to prepare in such a school high minded men and women who know their duty to the State and knowing it dare do it.

An excellent faculty, good courses of instruction, and well equipped buildings and laboratories are essential, but they will not make men and women. The fundamentals of character are essential and must be stressed. Though this college is not under the influence of any religious organization, I trust it will always continue to exercise a good moral influence, such as will help to make God-fearing men and women of high character. The honor system which was established here in 1779 still controls, the essential features of which demand of every student honest and straightforward acts, and truthfulness of statement. So long as I shall have anything to do with the policy of this college I shall endeavor directly and indirectly so to influence the young men and young women who come here that their faith in religious ideals will grow stronger. Whether they be Christians or Jews, we shall endeavor to have here an atmosphere which will tend to the development of stronger religious convictions and which is permeated with ideals of right living and noble service.

Who should be the constituents of this college? As I see it this college should appeal to all types of our citizens, but there is one type that I am especially anxious to continue to enroll in our student body. It is that sturdy Anglo Saxon stock found in our State. We want the sons and daughters of our farmers, merchants, and artisans who heretofore have not gone to college to any extent to have the benefits of a college education. For this reason the expenses at this institution should always be kept at a minimum. There is and will not be here an aristocracy wealth, but all will meet alike on the same footing in the class-room, on the campus, in the dining hall, and in the athletic and social activities of the college. Those who have been students here know of the

democratic spirit of this institution. The student who does some kind of work while at college in order to make expenses never feels embarrassed because of this fact. In the democracy of William and Mary all students (men and women) are honored for what they are.

Have I made clear my ideal for this college? I wish it to stand midway between the secondary or high school and the professional, technical or graduate school and the school of life. It should be a genuine vocational guidance college, where instruction is given by men with a vision of the world broader than that received in the lecture room. Each member of its corps for instruction should regard himself as an educational promoter, inspiring the students with ideals of scholarship and service.

The Board of Visitors has seen fit to honor me with the Presidency of this venerable institution. I have within this hour taken the old oath

of office which has been administered to its presidents since 1837. The task that I have is not an easy one. I shall frankly state, however, that it is one of pleasure to me, for I love this college and I am glad of the opportunity to attempt to do some of the things of which I have been speaking. I hope, Mr. Rector and members of the Board of Visitors, alumni, and friends of William and Mary, that the ideals which I have for this college will appeal to you. Here in the presence of the chief executive of these United States and of the governor of our beloved State and of assembled delegates and friends, I formally assume the responsibilities which I have been exercising. Already I have experienced some of the difficulties of the college president. I appeal to you for sympathy and support, but with your encouragement and the guidance of Him who presides over the destinies of men, this college will go on to greater and better things, to a

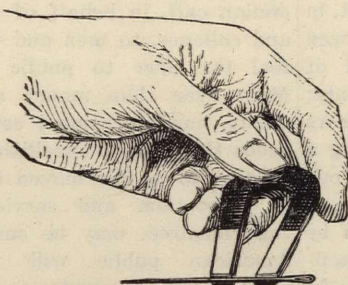
future of more usefulness to State, to Nation, and to God.

"Over the Hills to Old Virginia," was a popular chant in Lexington after the Orange and Blue's 14-7 win over V. M. I.

Ben Smith, one of the greatest runners in Southern football, was responsible for Hampden-Sidney's win over the strong Roanoke College eleven. Joice Levvy is of Ben's type.

The Navy humbled Princeton, 13-0, and Georgia scored a touchdown against Harvard in losing 10-7. Yale shaded Williams, 23-0. Penn's seven points were equaled by Swarthmore. Each week the smaller colleges are gaining greater respect from larger institutions.

Cornell, 110; Western Reserve, 0; Butler, 122, Hanover, 0. Rather early for track!



## Why Is Iron Magnetic?

A horse-shoe magnet attracts a steel needle. But why? We don't know exactly. We do know that electricity and magnetism are related.

In dynamos and motors we apply electro-magnetic effects. All our power-stations, lighting systems, electric traction and motor drives, even the ignition systems of our automobiles, depend upon these magnetic effects which we use and do not understand.

Perhaps if we understood them we could utilize them much more efficiently. Perhaps we could discover combinations of metals more magnetic than iron.

The Research Laboratories of the General Electric Company investigate magnetism by trying to find out more about electrons and their arrangement in atoms.

X-rays have shown that each iron atom consists of electrons grouped around a central nucleus—like planets around an infinitesimal sun. X-rays enable us to some extent to see into the atom and may at last reveal to us what makes for magnetism.

This is research in pure science, and nothing else. Only thus can real progress be made.

Studies of this kind are constantly resulting in minor improvements. But some day a discovery may be made which will enable a metallurgist to work out the formula for a magnetic alloy which has not yet been cast, but which will surely have the properties required. Such a result would be an achievement with tremendous possibilities. It would improve all electric generators, motors, and magnetic devices.

In the meantime the continual improvement in electrical machinery proceeds, in lesser steps. These summed up, constitute the phenomenal progress experienced in the electrical art during the past twenty-five years.

**General Electric**  
Company

General Office

Schenectady, N. Y.

95-453H



# TEXT OF HARDING'S ADDRESS WEDNESDAY

(Continued from Page 8)

and conduct—has always thrived here. Here, I think we may safely infer, where the campus was the common ground between the old State House and the college structures, is to be found the oldest inspiration of the State university system which has done so much for liberal and truly democratic education. Here came Jefferson; author of the immortal Declaration, to expand a medieval college into a modern university on lines as broad as his own concept of human rights; here he found an atmosphere in which to develop those noble sentiments of mankind's fraternity which enabled him, years after writing our own Declaration of Independence, to become one of the moral inspirations and intellectual counsellors of the French Revolution. Here Washington was granted a degree, and here he served as chancellor. From this institution were graduated three Presidents—Jefferson, Monroe, and Tyler. The great lawgiver of the young Republic, John Marshall, was another alumnus; and so was George Wythe, signer of the Declaration and preceptor to Marshall and Jefferson.

But it would be impossible to attempt a catalogue of the great Americans who have received education and inspiration here. That is already yours, and a cherished possession. Their list would include literally a host of the most eminent names from the beginnings of this continent. From the earliest wars of the colonists with the Indians, down through all the struggles for making and establishing our country, the sons of William and Mary have played great parts. They have filled our halls of legislation, have been builders of new States, have adorned the bench, and honored the bar. Always they have been moved by the high ambitions of unstinted, unselfish service.

The very name of the university suggests devotion to liberty and liberty's institutions. Occupying historic ground in the midst of the peninsula on which were made the first plantings of Anglo Saxon institutions in this continent, it has been at the center of great events from its beginnings. In the college buildings were quartered French troops after the surrender at Yorktown; and in the peninsula campaign of the Civil War the college buildings were burned and the institution well-nigh irreparably crippled. Only the devotion of officers and alumni made its resuscitation, years afterward, possible. But it was accomplished; and today William and Mary, firmly established, proud of its historic past, confident of its future, assured of its place in the affections of Virginia, the South, and the nation, looks out on a prospect of yet more glorious achievement. For every reason of both sentiment and utility I give you my heartfelt wish that the effort to endow, to insure, to establish and expand this pioneer among American universities, may succeed even beyond your fondest hopes.

In dealing with the difficulties of our problem of popular education in this country, I am convinced that we will find it exceedingly worth while

to conserve the traditions and ideals of such institutions as this. It is no exaggeration to say that the nation confronts an educational crisis. From every corner of the land, from country, town, and city, comes the same report that the housing capacity for our public schools is inadequate; that tens of thousands of pupils have no place for their studies; that teachers can not be listed in sufficient numbers, and that school revenues are insufficient.

From the colleges and universities goes up the same cry. From the primary to the post-graduate school there is demand for facilities far beyond present provision. The war caused the withdrawal of an army of school and college teachers from their profession. The increasing specialization of business and industry has created astonishing demand for men and women of both liberal and specialized education.

There never was a time when the community was ready to absorb into its activities so great a proportion of people highly trained and intellectually disciplined. It may be said that, in this realm of education, we have been drawing on our capital, instead of spending the annual increment only; we have been taking the teachers away from the schools, and leaving a constantly increasing deficit in our capacity to turn out that product of disciplined minds which only can be insured through everexpanding facilities. If I may employ a homely analogy, which I trust will not be misunderstood, we have a vastly increased supply of basic material to be put through our educational mechanism; we have correspondingly increased the market for the finished product, but we are not maintaining the refining processes on a sufficiently large scale. And it happens that this particular refined product is absolutely necessary to the continuance of our institutions and our civilization.

Let me hasten to add that this is not a condition which leads us to pessimism or misgivings. I would not wish it to be otherwise. If ever we "catch up" in provision of educational facilities, it will mean to me, not that our problem is solved, but that we have our first occasion of real concern. For no people ever approached the lavishness with which, from public revenue and private purse, Americans have given to support education; nowhere has it been so easy for the poor man or woman to gain its richest privilege. Yet, the more generously we provide today, the greater is the deficiency tomorrow; and I am glad it is thus. So long as the eagerness for education outruns our most generous provision of facilities, there will be assurance that we are going ahead, not backward. I am glad that, though we have billions of investment in our educational plant, there are yet more people seeking education, more demands for educated people than can be cared for.

So long as I find that the proportion of public revenue properly devoted to education is increasing, I desire to be counted among those in public life ready and anxious to struggle with the problem of raising the necessary revenues. But in that struggle, public officials require the help and counsel of every citizen who visions the vital nature of this problem. Only

by such united effort can we hope to meet this, or indeed any of the urgent demands which these anxious times are pressing upon us.

I wish it were possible for us to drive home to the whole American people the conviction of needed concern for our educational necessities. We must have more and better teachers, and to get them the profession must be compensated as it deserves. Out of some experience in both, I feel qualified to assure you that there are two departments, at least, of human activity, which will never strongly attract those who seek the merely substantial rewards. Those two are teaching and the public service. There are rewards, real and highly gratifying, for those who engage in them, but they are not found in accumulations, wealth, and the indulgences which wealth makes possible. They are in the consciousness of service rendered.

I would not attempt to attract men or women to these vocations through promises of merely substantial advantages, but I would lift up a Macedonian call, in behalf of our schools and colleges, to men and women who feel the urge to public usefulness. More even than money and endowments, our educational establishment needs the devout, unselfish sustaining support of people moved by instincts of patriotism and service. These, thus inspired, may be sure that the American public will recompense them, in such a service as this, to the best of its ability; and my plea today is for that largest possible liberality.

There is another side, equally worthy of suggestion here. The ambition for education and its opportunities is one which men have entertained from the earliest understanding of what culture means. To those who have had the consuming, the inextinguishable ambition, its gratification has somehow always come. It has not inevitably come to him who merely regarded a college course as an agreeable experience and an obvious part of the genteel preparation of a well-mannered young man; but it has been well-nigh the assured endowment of whoever wanted it so earnestly, so persistently, that he was willing to make sacrifices for it.

I am not sure that our young people are living up to that full estimate of an education's worth. I doubt if there is as much of plain living and high thinking in academic shades as there was once, or might well be now. Among the men I have known who "worked their way through college," the ultimate evaluations of their careers have seemed to warrant impression that education which comes high to its possessor is worth several times as much as education that merely comes high to struggling and sacrificing parents.

It might be an incentive, too, to underpaid professors and instructors to go on untiringly if they were brought into contact with more of evidence that their students were making sacrifices corresponding to their own. I recall a clever young man who held a chair in a small college and was regarded as promising a brilliant career in scholarship. He had developed a specialized proficiency in a certain science, which made him much sought after by concerns en-

(Continued on Page 16)

## AMONG THE CHURCHES

### EPISCOPAL CHURCH

E. Ruffin Jones, Rector.  
Morning services, 11:15 a. m.  
Evening services, 8:00 p. m.  
Bible Class (Parish House), 10:00 a. m.  
Dr. K. J. Hoke, Teacher.  
Students' Meeting (Parish House), 7:15 p. m.

### METHODIST CHURCH

Lee G. Crutchfield, Pastor.  
Church school, 10:00 a. m.  
Morning service, 11:00 a. m.  
Epworth League, 7:15 p. m.  
Evening service, 8:00 p. m.

### BAPTIST CHURCH

D. J. Blocker, Pastor.  
Morning service, 11:00 a. m.  
Evening service, 8:00 p. m.  
Sunday school, 10:00 a. m.  
B. Y. P. U., 7:00 p. m.

### PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

W. W. Powell, Pastor.  
Morning worship, 10:15 a. m.  
Sunday school, 11:00 a. m.  
Christian Endeavor, 7:15 p. m.  
Evening worship, 8:00 p. m.  
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## Personals

Glad to see that Ferdie Chandler's leg is out of cast. That might mean that Ferdie will limber up a little on the football gridiron, although it would be almost impossible for the husky Indian to perform this season. We sure do miss you, Ferdie.

\* \* \* \*

Mr. L. P. Sutherlin, alumnus, visited the college for three days during last week. Mr. Sutherlin was informed that the dances were to be held on the 13th and 14th; you can imagine how he felt on his first return to Alma Mater. Let's avoid a repetition of this occurrence.

\* \* \* \*

Aubrey Aaron's leg is getting much better. He is even walking without the aid of his crutches.

\* \* \* \*

Doc Lyons has recently pulled through over at the college infirmary. The old boy was sick for a while; looked like the College of William and Mary minus one professor.

Lawrence Dickerson was also sick over at the infirmary and we hope he is rapidly improving when this Flat Hat is out.

\* \* \* \*

Students, do not forget to visit those you know to be sick. Go over to see them and cheer them up. Sometimes it is much better than all the medicine Dr. King can give them.

\* \* \* \*

Miss Arline Foreman made a delightful hostess at her home last week-end when she entertained Misses Anne Trundle and Mary Zehmer, who attended the George Washington-William and Mary game.

\* \* \* \*

Phillips had a hard time leading cheers from the way our student body chose to arrange themselves last Saturday. Let's get together tomorrow.

### INDIANS FIGHT HATCHETITES TO A 7-7 DRAW

(Continued from Page 7)

The Hatchetites were on their toes, imbued with the determination to even up the score. With a series of brilliant forward passes and effective line plunges they traveled down the field to endanger the Indians' goal.

"One forward pass for twenty-five yards and a second for eight gave them two signal gains. Line plunges carried the ball to the eight-yard line. Here the Indians braced and completely blocked the further progress of the enemy. Then Springston made a wonderful forward pass to Schoefield, well back of the line. Schoefield clung to the ball despite the stiffest kind of interference, and a moment later smothered it with his body on the grass for a touchdown. Hughes kicked goal to tie the score.

#### Final Indian Rally

"With less than three minutes to play William and Mary made strenuous efforts to break the tie, White again putting over clever forward passes and end runs to invade George Washington territory, but the whistle

ended the game with the ball on the twenty-yard line.

"The penalties in the game were few. George Washington suffered most, showing a disposition to slug and hike. Their penalties totaled eighty yards, to twenty for William and Mary."

The Portsmouth Star termed the two disputed plays "Robberies." In its "lead," the Star stated:

"One solid hour of ferocious scrimmaging failed, officially, to establish the superiority of either William and Mary College football eleven or the George Washington Hatchetite outfit at League Park, Norfolk, yesterday.

"But unofficially, the grid battle between the two heavy elevens served to show that Bill Fincher, former Georgia Tech star, and last year All-American halfback, has builded himself one of the best football machines that has ever represented the old institution at Williamsburg.

"Unofficially the game showed William and Mary to be two touchdowns better than the Hatchetites, for literally speaking, the Indians were robbed of two hard-earned counters.

"But the while, Bill Quigley's Hatchetites must not be forgotten, and fans who saw the first quarter of the contest and who had placed little or much of the old jack on the Indians are not likely to forget 'em—and the scare they threw into the Indian camp. For in that first fifteen minutes of play, there was only one football team on the League Park grid—and that was Quigley's Hatchetites."

The line-up and summary:

W. and M.	Position	G. W. C.
Harwood	Left End	Ptak
Bennett	Left Tackle	Connolley
Young	Left Guard	Jawish
Todd	Center	Hughes
Wilson	Right Guard	Mulligan
Sorg	Right Tackle	Allen
Dietz	Right End	Altrup
Flanders	Quarterback	Springston
Chalkey	Halfback	Manson
Peters	Halfback	Simpson
Hastings	Fullback	Lawler

Score by periods:

Indians	0	0	0	7—7
Hatchetites	0	0	0	7—7

Substitutions: Williams for Sorg; Hardy for Dietz; J. Levvy for Peters; Monk White for J. Levvy.

Officials: Referee, Jim Preas, Georgia Tech; Umpire, Hodson, V. P. I.; Headlinesman, Roden, V. P. I.

#### SHE PHILOSOPHIZES

What's the use o' livin'?

Ain't no aim.

What's the use o' thinkin'?

Only pain.

What's the use o' kissin'?

He'd just tell.

What's the use o' anythin'?

—O, Hell. —Goblin.

"Why does Jim always drink before going to bed?"

"So he can sleep tight."—Record.

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# With The Poets and Wags

## PRES. HARDING AND ME

The newspapers seem to have a lot about President Harding being down here visiting Dr. Chandler, but there aint nothing in there about me being here also, and me a special police all day. After going out for guard on the football team for two years they finally made me one and said I was to be the bodyguard for Warren, and if he hadn't been courteous enough to have looked me up I wouldn't have got in fifty feet of him. Well that's what you get for knowing such people; everybody is jealous of you. When he got off the train I wanted to make him feel at home since he is a Republican President and was in a Democratic State but he had some fellows with him that shoved me in the face either with or without authority, I don't know which; anyway my eye swelled up.

He had a lot of other guys with him that engineer the govt., along with Herbert Hoover. When I sees Hoover I get cold and hungry. Then there was Evans Hughes; he worried me most to death taking up all my time telling me jokes about the different weeks that Weeks spent week-ends with him and the weak stuff they didn't drink. Cary T. Grayson was here along with the others strutting this here admiralty stuff. He used to come here to school and didn't go over to the dining hall with the others. I liked Warren's physician most of all because he didn't say much and was hiding behind some brush. He likewise had a star on his shoulder but he didn't know I had attained high rank in the army too such as Lance Corporal.

There is just one thing that they always do that they should not do and that is to see who can talk the longest. Gov. Davis did not talk long but he used such long words that they reached beyond me; so did Warren. Then they all got up one after the other and bowed and took off some little hats they was wearing and hung crepe over one another's shoulders which said crepe had orange lining and blue lining, etc.

Them high officials sat up there just looking as if they knew what was going on and I bet they was thinking about what we was going to give them for dinner. I was above them, myself, being hung out a window on the second floor.

Warren asked Julian where I was and I was sent for. We all had a little conference and the strike situation was decided on then and there. He asked Julian how I was getting along and when he was told that I was making most of my studies with C and D he told Julian that I must get some bigger marks;—this month all of my Ds are much larger; anyway that's the way the folks feels about it. Them's results at least.

After taking in Jamestown and about a barrel of dust we went down to see Warren off. He looked like he had a tear in his eye but I found out it was only a cinder. There was lots of distinguished alumni up here

besides me and I feel like it should be known generally that I was here so I'm telling you.

—F. R. W.

## RIPLING RHYMES

(Apologies to Walt and everybody else.)

Now the S. O. S. and the B. I. C., have often tried, but can't agree. So the N. N. O., it was revived, and to get some men they all have strived. Now the S. O. S.'s were on the jump, got all the men they didn't bump, and the B. I. C. had naught to take, so the S.'s pledges they tried to make, to break their oaths and join that club, who at the dances are awful dubs. They said the S.'s should not pledge, get all the good men and have the edge, on them who in such dire straights were, for men of note and high cali-ber. Now B. I. C.'s, why not be good sports, take your beating and do not squawk, and perhaps at openings when you hear the band, the Lord will send you a ONE real good man.

DON O. HUGH.

## DISSERTATION OF THE "DUC"

The "Duc" is a bird belonging to the omygosh howgreeniam genus. Although various authorities apply the terms "fish" and "insect" synonymously with "bird," the generic classification has not been disputed.

The most noticeable feature about the "Duc" is the disproportion between its relative size and the noise it can produce. This peculiarity renders it a most formidable bird. Placed under observation, it has been known to talk for five hours, fifty-six and three-quarters minutes without cessation. In all probability this was not its limit, but at that juncture the observer was carried off by the stretcher bearer, so further record was lost.

It may be found on all occasions. If not there, in the dining hall, and in extreme cases in the classroom. An interesting fact about this genus is the debilitating effect which the classroom seems to have upon it. There, its imposing figure shrinks up, and from its virile lungs, once capable of such oratorical athletics, emnates a feeble "dunno," and similiar utterances.

It appears to have a marked aversion to upper classmen. At times this is so decided that it amounts almost to fear. When moving at an ordinary rate of speed it covers an average distance, but when it moves faster than the average distance covered is higher. When it goes very fast the average is yet higher.

"Ducs" play a great and important part in our lives, and while some are destructive, others are of great value to mankind. Some of them exhibit peculiar traits, some of them show remarkable phases of intelligence, and all are interesting subjects for study.

—M. B. V.

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# CHANDLER INSTALLED; HARDING MAKES ADDRESS

(Continued From Page 1)

administered by Judge R. R. Prentis, of the Supreme Court of Appeals of Virginia. After taking his oath, Dr. Chandler addressed the gathering. (A copy of his address will be found in this Flat Hat.) Prior to the address of President Harding, the college awarded six honorary degrees. The Doctor of Laws degree was awarded to President Harding, Governor Davis Dr. John Lesslie Hall, beloved professor of English at William and Mary President Fell, of St. John's, Judge Alton B. Parker, and Dr. Harry A. Garfield, president of Williams College.

After the degree ceremony, President Harding delivered his address. (To be found on page 1).

The exercises were closed with the singing of William and Mary's Alma Mater.

The program, a copy of which is found elsewhere in this number, was completed at 1:15, and the entire audience, delegates and visitors alike, were given lunch in the college dining hall.

After lunch, autos carried the party to Jamestown, where exercises were held by the A. P. V. A., who acted as hosts for that part of the day's program. At 5 o'clock the presidential party returned to Yorktown, and left on the Mayflower for the capital at 7 o'clock. The delegates remained over until this morning, in order to be on hand for the speeches in Jefferson hall last night, and the reception at the library.

# THE PROPHECY OF GENERAL LEE: HOW IT IS BEING FULFILLED

(Continued from Page 5)

or private good fortune that could come to me if I might live to see that old historic college of Virginia endowed anew with liberal aid of the sons of Harvard."

Soon afterwards Dr. Dawson, the Federal Commissioner of Education, expressed the sentiment originally uttered by General Lee, in a letter to Colonel Ewell, writing:

"I am inclined to believe with you that the time will come when your old institution will rise from its ashes, and renew, in the prosperity which seems to be awakening throughout the country, its usefulness in the future."

In 1888 new life stirred on the campus, the ancient halls began to resound again to student walkers, and the active resumption of work evidenced the beginning of the fulfillment of Lee's prophecy. Under President Lyon G. Tyler, new strides forward were made. In the last two years, with Dr. J. A. C. Chandler acting as president, William and Mary has literally bounded forward, her attendance tripled, her importance in the State has reached a height undreamed of. The prophecy of Lee is being realized today.

The "youth of the country" are again "flocking to its Hall," as Robert E. Lee prophesied. William and Mary is again resuming her place in the front rank of colleges of the

country, and her progress and restoration are being properly attended to.

This has not been accomplished easily. The college's alumni of today are comparatively few in number, and young in years, when one recalls that William and Mary has been engaged in turning out graduates only since 1889, because of the interregnum following the days of '61-65. The alumni have given generously to their alma mater in their endowment campaign, and numerous men of prominence have enlisted themselves in this particular part of the forward movement, aiding in the restoration of the college.

Judge Alton B. Parker has taken the chairmanship of a committee known as the Wythe-Marshall Committee, which is raising funds to establish a School of Government and Citizenship, in honor of John Marshall, and his teacher, George Wythe, the first law professor in an American college, both alumni of William and Mary. The courses to be taught in this school embody a practical method of turning the student mind back to the fundamentals of governmental functions and the history and method of our own Constitution.

There is another committee seeking to restore to its original proportion on the original walls, still standing, the old main building, in honor of James Blair, the founder of the college, and James Madison, the first Episcopal Bishop of Virginia and a great president, who lies buried beneath the chapel of the building. The original plan of Christopher Wren, architect of the structure, is to be adhered to in the restoration.

Still another group of men, including T. Coleman Dupont and Otto H. Kahn, are interested in a project to erect a memorial science hall, in honor of a great William and Mary alumnus, William Barton Rogers, the scientist who founded the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Then there is a movement afoot in Phi Beta Kappa circles to build an auditorium, as the gift of the great honorary society to the alma mater of the fraternity's fifty founders. The meeting room for members in this building is planned to be a reproduction of the Apollo Room, the grand chamber of the famous old Raleigh Tavern, "Virginia's Faneuil Hall," as it has been called. It was in the Apollo Room that William and Mary students gathered to found Phi Beta Kappa.

The prophecy of Robert E. Lee is being realized today. President Harding's visit to the ancient campus, with its huge elms and sycamores looking down on the vine-clad buildings where Presidents, statesmen, soldiers and scholars have lived and studied, carrying with it the nation's tribute to the college's place in American history, can well be said to be the fulfillment of the prediction made more than half a century ago by the great Virginian general.

He saw her, and within a month  
Fond hopes began to shoot;  
He swore to her his mighty love  
And strongly pressed his suit.

No more his heart in joy doth feed  
On love's uncertain fruit;  
'Tis true that he to court doth go,  
But she doth press the suit!

—Punch Bowl.

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# TEXT OF HARDING'S ADDRESS WEDNESDAY

(Continued from Page 12)

gaged in a particular line of war industry. At length he resigned and accepted a position with one of them. To some expostulations of an academic associate, he replied:

"To be honest, I had tired a bit of living on less than many of my pupils spend. I have lectured to a good many young men whose allowances were twice my salary, and who in a few years after graduation were using what I had taught them to earn five times my income. Why shouldn't I try the experiment of living in comfort and worrying over my income-tax statement?"

I can not prescribe the cure, but much of the unrest of the world today is chargeable to our living too rapidly, and too extravagantly, and colleges have seen the reflex of it in conditions described by sentiments above quoted. It would be fine to drive to restored simplicity, and turn the savings to widened facilities, and the healthful practice to the making of better men and women.

Along with all this there is the obligation to maintain and encourage the smaller colleges, among which none is entitled to claim so romantic and appealing a history as the institution whose guests we are today. It is the small college that democratizes the higher education; that brings it within the vision and means of the average young man and woman. Here, too, the student finds that intimate association with his instructors which is impossible in the greatest universities, and which so largely counter-veils the advantage of the wealthier institutions in endowments and facilities.

The essence of a great school is not in marble and mortar and architecture; nor yet in multitude of matriculants. The substance of scholarship is not in accumulated tomes and musty manuscripts. We hear much of the traditions of famous universities, but if we look into them we commonly find that they concern men, men who have stamped their personalities, who have given of their generous natures, who have colored the intellectual atmosphere about them. and men who are big and strong enough to do that are as likely to be found in the modest as in the impressive environment.

If you will analyze the traditions of William and Mary you will agree with me that George Wythe, whom Jefferson lovingly and reverently called "the Aristides of America," could never have exerted so determining an influence over his pupils had their associations been the casual ones of student and teacher in a great modern university. And there was Col. Ewell, soldier and scholar, who held the presidency of his beloved William and Mary during the years, following the Civil War, when for want of funds the university suspended. There were neither students nor money; the buildings had been left ruins in the wake of war; but there was the unbroken faith, the stout heart of that grand old man whom the late Senator Hoar thus described in a speech at Harvard in 1886:

"The stout-hearted old president still rings the morning bell and keeps the charter alive; and I want to salute him today from Harvard, and I should value it more than any public honor or private good fortune that could come to me if I might live to see that old historic college of Virginia endowed anew with liberal aid of the sons of Harvard."

Col. Ewell's affection for his alma mater was the sentiment that thousands of men entertain for the small colleges that afforded them the education they could never have secured at great institutions. Our trouble is not that there are too many small colleges, but that there are not enough of them. In this teeming, this riotously rich and growing America, they will not stay small. The small college of yesterday is the great school of today; the pioneer prairie universities of a few decades ago now count their faculties in hundreds, their students far into the thousands, and are the wonders of the academic world. Let us not fear for the place of the small college in American life; let us rather give it all encouragement in its beginnings and in those periods of struggle and depression such as William and Mary has so many times known and so splendidly survived.

There is no more interesting educational story than that of the rise of the State universities which have grown up in almost all of the States; of city colleges and universities, maintained wholly or in part as municipal institutions of higher learning; finally, of that great majority of our colleges and universities, which have been built and maintained through the interest and philanthropy of religious denominations or of citizens inspired only by the wish to encourage learning.

In no country or age has there been so constant and generous support for education. Wise men have seen in this marked American characteristic an eloquent testimony to the soundness of our individualistic society, and the security of those institutions of popular government on which it rests. At the last, our hopes for the evolution of a constantly improving system of human organization will find their justification in the widening, the deepening, the universalization of that intelligence, that moral consciousness which furnish inspiration for every human advance. Believing this, and convinced that the American Nation believes it, I salute as high exemplar and ideal the spirit that has fostered, maintained, and is now summoning to a new place of greatness, this Spartan among American universities, the College of William and Mary, in Virginia.

## HONEY, DO

Last summer  
Louise asked me  
To a picnic, and  
Told me to bring  
Some sandwiches along.  
She forgot to say what kind, so  
I dropped her a postcard, and  
asked:  
"Shall I bring honey  
Sandwiches, honey?"  
And the next day she replied,  
A la mail, saying:  
"No, bring HAM sandwiches,  
YOU HAM!"

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